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(54) Title: NOVEL LIPASES AND USES THEREOF

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a newly identified polynucleotide sequence comprising a gene that encodes a novel lipolytic enzyme from *Aspergillus niger*. The invention features the full length nucleotide sequence of the novel gene, the cDNA sequence comprising the full length coding sequence of the novel lipolytic enzyme as well as the amino acid sequence of the full-length functional protein and functional equivalents thereof. The invention also relates to methods of using these enzymes in industrial processes and methods of diagnosing fungal infections. Also included in the invention are cells transformed with a polynucleotide according to the invention and cells wherein a lipolytic enzyme according to the invention is genetically modified to enhance its activity and/or level of expression.

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NOVEL LIPASES AND USES THEREOF

Field of the invention

5 The invention relates to newly identified polynucleotide sequence comprising a gene that encodes a novel lipolytic enzyme from *Aspergillus niger*. The invention features the full length nucleotide sequence of the novel gene, the cDNA sequence comprising the full length coding sequence of the novel lipolytic enzyme as well as the amino acid sequence of the full-length lipolytic enzyme and functional equivalents thereof. The invention also relates to methods of using these enzymes in industrial
10 processes and methods of diagnosing fungal infections. Also included in the invention are cells transformed with a polynucleotide according to the invention and cells wherein a lipolytic enzyme according to the invention is genetically modified to enhance its activity and/or level of expression.

15

Background of the invention

Baked products such as bread are prepared from a dough which is usually made from the basic ingredients (wheat) flour, water and optionally salt. Depending on the baked
20 products, other ingredients added may be sugars, flavours etceteras. For leavened products, primarily baker's yeast is used next to chemical leavening systems such as a combination of an acid (generating compound) and bicarbonate.

In order to improve the handling properties of the dough and/or the final properties of the baked products there is a continuous effort to develop processing aids with improving
25 properties. Processing aids are defined herein as compounds that improve the handling properties of the dough and/or the final properties of the baked products. Dough properties that may be improved comprise machineability, gas retaining capability, reduced stickiness, elasticity, extensibility, moldability etcetera. Properties of the baked products that may be improved comprise loaf volume, crust crispiness, crumb texture and softness, flavour
30 relative staleness and shelf life. These dough and/or baked product improving processing aids can be divided into two groups: chemical additives and enzymes (also referred to as baking enzymes).

Yeast, enzymes and chemical additives are generally added separately to the dough. Yeast may be added as a liquid suspension, in a compressed form or as

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active dry (ADY) or instant dry yeast (IDY). The difference between these yeast formulations is the water- and yeast dry matter content. Liquid yeast has a yeast dry matter content of less than 25% (w/v). Cream yeast is a particular form of liquid yeast and has a dry matter content between 17 and 23% (w/v). Compressed yeast has a yeast dry matter content between 25-35% (w/v) while the dry yeast formulations have a yeast dry matter content between 92-98% (w/v).

Enzymes may be added in a dry, e.g. granulated form or in liquid form. The chemical additives are in most cases added in powder form. Also, processing aid compositions which are tailored to specific baking applications, may be composed of a dedicated mixture of chemical additives and enzyme.

The preparation of a dough from the ingredients and processing aids described above is well known in the art and comprises mixing of said ingredients and processing aids and one or more moulding and fermentation steps.

The preparation of baked products from such doughs is also well known in the art and may comprise molding and shaping and further fermentation of the dough followed by baking at required temperatures and baking times.

Chemical additives with improving properties comprise oxidising agents such as ascorbic acid, bromate and azodicarbonate, reducing agents such as L-cysteine and glutathione, emulsifiers acting as dough conditioners such as diacetyl tartaric esters of mono/diglycerides (DATEM), sodium stearoyl lactylate (SSL) or calcium stearoyl lactylate (CSL), or acting as crumb softeners such as glycerol monostearate (GMS) etceteras, fatty materials such as triglycerides (fat) or lecithin and others.

As a result of a consumer-driven need to replace the chemical additives by more natural products, several baking enzymes have been developed with dough and/or baked product improving properties and which are used in all possible combinations depending on the specific baking application conditions. Suitable enzymes include starch degrading enzymes, arabinoxylan- and other hemicellulose degrading enzymes, cellulose degrading enzymes, oxidizing enzymes, fatty material splitting enzymes, protein degrading, modifying or crosslinking enzymes.

Starch degrading enzymes are for instance endo-acting enzymes such as alpha-amylase, maltogenic amylase, pullulanase or other debranching enzymes and exo-acting enzymes that cleave off glucose (amylglucosidase), maltose (beta-amylase), maltotriose, maltotetraose and higher oligosaccharides.

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Arabinoxylan- and other hemicellulose degrading enzymes are for instance xylanases, pentosanases, hemicellulase, arabinofuranosidase, glucanase and others.

Cellulose degrading enzymes are for instance cellulase, cellobiohydrolase and beta-glucosidase.

5 Oxidizing enzymes are for instance glucose oxidase, hexose oxidase, pyranose oxidase, sulfhydryl oxidase, lipoxygenase, laccase, polyphenol oxidases and others.

Fatty material splitting enzymes are for instance lipolytic enzymes such as triacylglycerol lipases, phospholipases (such as A₁, A₂, B, C and D) and galactolipases.

10 Protein degrading, modifying or crosslinking enzymes are for instance endo-acting proteases (serine proteases, metalloproteases, aspartyl proteases, thiol proteases), exo-acting peptidases that cleave off one amino acid, or dipeptide, tripeptide etceteras from the N-terminal (aminopeptidases) or C-terminal (carboxypeptidases) ends of the polypeptide chain, asparagines or glutamine deamidating enzymes such as deamidase and peptidoglutaminase or crosslinking enzymes such as transglutaminase.

15 Baking enzymes may conveniently be produced in microorganisms. Microbial baking enzymes are available from a variety of sources; *Bacillus spec.* are a common source of bacterial enzymes, whereas fungal enzymes are commonly produced in *Aspergillus spec.*

20 Baking enzymes may be used in a manifold of baked goods. The term "baked goods" is herein defined as to comprise bread products such as tin bread, loaves of bread, French bread as well as rolls, cakes, pies, muffins, yeast raised and cake doughnuts and the like.

25 In the above processes, it is advantageous to use baking enzymes that are obtained by recombinant DNA techniques. Such recombinant enzymes have a number of advantages over their traditionally purified counterparts. Recombinant enzymes may be produced at a low cost price, high yield, free from contaminating agents like bacteria or viruses but also free from bacterial toxins or contaminating other enzyme activities.

Object of the invention

30

It is an object of the invention to provide novel polynucleotides encoding novel lipolytic enzymes with improved properties. A further object is to provide naturally and recombinantly produced lipolytic enzymes as well as recombinant strains producing these. Also fusion polypeptides are part of the invention as well as methods of making

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and using the polynucleotides and polypeptides according to the invention.

It is also an object of the invention to provide novel lipolytic enzymes, which solve at least one of the above-mentioned problems or to provide novel lipolytic enzymes, which have one or more improved properties if used in dough and/or baked products, selected from the group of increased strength of the dough, increased elasticity of the dough, increased stability of the dough, reduced stickiness of the dough, improved extensibility of the dough, improved machineability of the dough, increased volume of the baked product, improved crumb structure of the baked product, improved softness of the baked product, improved flavour of the baked product, improved anti-staling of the baked product, improved colour of the baked product, improved crust of the baked product or which have a broad substrate specificity.

Summary of the invention

The invention provides for novel polynucleotides encoding novel lipolytic enzymes. More in particular, the invention provides for polynucleotides having a nucleotide sequence that hybridises preferably under highly stringent conditions to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38. Consequently, the invention provides nucleic acids that are more than 40% such as about 60%, preferably 65%, more preferably 70%, even more preferably 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% homologous to the sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38.

In a more preferred embodiment the invention provides for such an isolated polynucleotide obtainable from a filamentous fungus, in particular *Aspergillus niger* is preferred.

In one embodiment, the invention provides for an isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide with an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 or functional equivalents thereof.

In a further preferred embodiment, the invention provides an isolated polynucleotide encoding at least one functional domain of a polypeptide selected from

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the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 or functional equivalents thereof.

In a preferred embodiment the invention provides a lipolytic enzyme gene selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31,
5 34 and 37. In another aspect the invention provides a polynucleotide, preferably a cDNA encoding an *Aspergillus niger* lipolytic enzyme whose amino acid sequence is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 or variants or fragments of that polypeptide. In a preferred embodiment the cDNA has a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23,
10 26, 29, 32, 35 and 38 or functional equivalents thereof.

In an even further preferred embodiment, the invention provides for a polynucleotide comprising the coding sequence of the polynucleotides according to the invention, preferred is the polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35 and 38.

15 The invention also relates to vectors comprising a polynucleotide sequence according to the invention and primers, probes and fragments that may be used to amplify or detect the DNA according to the invention.

In a further preferred embodiment, a vector is provided wherein the polynucleotide sequence according to the invention is functionally linked with regulatory
20 sequences suitable for expression of the encoded amino acid sequence in a suitable host cell, such as *Aspergillus niger* or *Aspergillus oryzae*. The invention also provides methods for preparing polynucleotides and vectors according to the invention.

The invention also relates to recombinantly produced host cells that contain heterologous or homologous polynucleotides according to the invention.

25 In another embodiment, the invention provides recombinant host cells wherein the expression of a lipolytic enzyme according to the invention is significantly increased or wherein the activity of the lipolytic enzyme is increased.

In another embodiment the invention provides for a recombinantly produced host cell that contains heterologous or homologous polynucleotide according to the
30 invention and wherein the cell is capable of producing a functional lipolytic enzyme according to the invention, preferably a cell capable of over-expressing the lipolytic enzyme according to the invention, for example an *Aspergillus* strain comprising an increased copy number of a gene or cDNA according to the invention.

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In yet another aspect of the invention, a purified polypeptide is provided. The polypeptides according to the invention include the polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides according to the invention. Especially preferred is a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 or functional equivalents thereof.

Accordingly, in one aspect the present invention provides a lipolytic enzyme composition containing as an active ingredient an enzyme selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 or functional equivalents thereof.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method of making baked goods wherein there is incorporated into the dough used for making the baked goods one or more enzymes selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 or functional equivalents thereof.

Fusion proteins comprising a polypeptide according to the invention are also within the scope of the invention. The invention also provides methods of making the polypeptides according to the invention.

The invention also relates to the use of the lipolytic enzyme according to the invention in any industrial process as described herein.

Detailed description of the invention

A lipolytic enzyme is defined herein as an enzyme exhibiting at least one and preferably two or three or four or more of the following lipolytic activities: triacylglycerol lipase, phospholipase A₁, phospholipase A₂, phospholipase B, phospholipase C, phospholipase D, lysophospholipase and galactolipase.

Polynucleotides

The present invention provides polynucleotides encoding lipolytic enzymes having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 or functional equivalents thereof. The sequences of the seven genes encoding the lipolytic enzymes NBE028, NBE029, NBE030, NBE031, NBE032, NBE033, NBE034, NBE036, NBE038, NBE039, NBE043, NBE045 and NBE042 respectively were determined by sequencing genomic clones

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obtained from *Aspergillus niger*. The invention provides polynucleotide sequences comprising the genes encoding the lipolytic enzymes NBE028, NBE029, NBE030, NBE031, NBE032, NBE033, NBE034, NBE036, NBE038, NBE039, NBE043, NBE045 and NBE042 as well as their complete cDNA sequences and their coding sequences

5 (Table 1). Accordingly, the invention relates to isolated polynucleotides comprising the nucleotide sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38 or functional equivalents thereof.

10 Table 1.

lipolytic enzyme	Sequence (SEQ ID NO)		
	genomic	cDNA	amino acid
NBE xxx			
NBE028	1	2	3
NBE029	4	5	6
NBE030	7	8	9
NBE031	10	11	12
NBE032	13	14	15
NBE033	16	17	18
NBE034	19	20	21
NBE036	22	23	24
NBE038	25	26	27
NBE039	28	29	30
NBE043	31	32	33
NBE045	34	35	36
NBE042	37	38	39

More in particular, the invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide hybridisable under stringent conditions, preferably under highly stringent conditions, to a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11,

15 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38. Advantageously, such polynucleotides may be obtained from filamentous fungi, in particular from *Aspergillus niger*. More specifically, the invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 4,

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5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38.

The invention also relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding at least one functional domain of a polypeptide having an amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 or
5 functional equivalents thereof.

As used herein, the terms "gene" and "recombinant gene" refer to nucleic acid molecules which may be isolated from chromosomal DNA, which include an open reading frame encoding a protein, e.g. an *Aspergillus niger* lipolytic enzyme. A gene may include coding sequences, non-coding sequences, introns and regulatory sequences.
10 Moreover, a gene refers to an isolated nucleic acid molecule as defined herein.

A nucleic acid molecule of the present invention, such as a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38 or a functional equivalent thereof, can be isolated using standard molecular
15 biology techniques and the sequence information provided herein. For example, using all or portion of the nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38 as a hybridization probe, nucleic acid molecules according to the invention can be isolated using standard hybridization and cloning techniques (e. g., as described
20 in Sambrook, J., Fritsh, E. F., and Maniatis, T. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd, ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989).

Moreover, a nucleic acid molecule encompassing all or a portion of the nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11,
25 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38 can be isolated by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using synthetic oligonucleotide primers designed based upon the sequence information contained in the nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38.

30 A nucleic acid of the invention can be amplified using cDNA, mRNA or alternatively, genomic DNA, as a template and appropriate oligonucleotide primers according to standard PCR amplification techniques. The nucleic acid so amplified can be cloned into an appropriate vector and characterized by DNA sequence analysis.

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Furthermore, oligonucleotides corresponding to or hybridisable to nucleotide sequences according to the invention can be prepared by standard synthetic techniques, e. g., using an automated DNA synthesizer.

In one preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention
5 comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 corresponds to the coding region of the *Aspergillus niger* gene provided in SEQ ID NO: 1. This cDNA comprises the sequence encoding the *Aspergillus niger* NBE028 polypeptide as shown in SEQ ID NO: 3.

In a second preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the
10 invention comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 5. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5 corresponds to the coding region of the *Aspergillus niger* gene provided in SEQ ID NO: 4. This cDNA comprises the sequence encoding the *Aspergillus niger* NBE029 polypeptide as shown in SEQ ID NO: 6.

In a third preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the
15 invention comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 8. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8 corresponds to the coding region of the *Aspergillus niger* gene provided in SEQ ID NO: 7. This cDNA comprises the sequence encoding the *Aspergillus niger* NBE030 polypeptide as shown in SEQ ID NO: 9.

In a fourth preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the
20 invention comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 11. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 11 corresponds to the coding region of the *Aspergillus niger* gene provided in SEQ ID NO: 10. This cDNA comprises the sequence encoding the *Aspergillus niger* NBE031 polypeptide as shown in SEQ ID NO: 12.

In a fifth preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the
25 invention comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 14. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14 corresponds to the coding region of the *Aspergillus niger* gene provided in SEQ ID NO: 13. This cDNA comprises the sequence encoding the *Aspergillus niger* NBE032 polypeptide as shown in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In a sixth preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the
30 invention comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 17. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 17 corresponds to the coding region of the *Aspergillus niger* gene provided in SEQ ID NO: 16. This cDNA comprises the sequence encoding the *Aspergillus niger* NBE033 polypeptide as shown in SEQ ID NO: 18.

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In a seventh preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 20. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20 corresponds to the coding region of the *Aspergillus niger* gene provided in SEQ ID NO: 19. This cDNA comprises the sequence encoding the

5 *Aspergillus niger* NBE034 polypeptide as shown in SEQ ID NO: 21.

In a eight preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 23. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 23 corresponds to the coding region of the *Aspergillus niger* gene provided in SEQ ID NO: 22. This cDNA comprises the sequence encoding the

10 *Aspergillus niger* NBE034 polypeptide as shown in SEQ ID NO: 24.

In a ninth preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 26. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 26 corresponds to the coding region of the *Aspergillus niger* gene provided in SEQ ID NO: 25. This cDNA comprises the sequence encoding the

15 *Aspergillus niger* NBE034 polypeptide as shown in SEQ ID NO: 27.

In a tenth preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 29. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 29 corresponds to the coding region of the *Aspergillus niger* gene provided in SEQ ID NO: 28. This cDNA comprises the sequence encoding the

20 *Aspergillus niger* NBE034 polypeptide as shown in SEQ ID NO: 30.

In a eleventh preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 32. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 32 corresponds to the coding region of the *Aspergillus niger* gene provided in SEQ ID NO: 31. This cDNA comprises the sequence encoding the

25 *Aspergillus niger* NBE034 polypeptide as shown in SEQ ID NO: 33.

In a twelfth preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 35. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 35 corresponds to the coding region of the *Aspergillus niger* gene provided in SEQ ID NO: 34. This cDNA comprises the sequence encoding the

30 *Aspergillus niger* NBE034 polypeptide as shown in SEQ ID NO: 36.

In a thirteenth preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 38. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 38 corresponds to the coding region of the *Aspergillus niger* gene

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provided in SEQ ID NO: 37. This cDNA comprises the sequence encoding the *Aspergillus niger* NBE034 polypeptide as shown in SEQ ID NO: 39.

In another preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises a nucleic acid molecule which is a complement of the nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38 or a functional equivalent of these nucleotide sequences. A nucleic acid molecule, which is complementary to another nucleotide sequence, is one that is sufficiently complementary to the other nucleotide sequence such that it can hybridize to the other nucleotide sequence thereby forming a stable duplex.

One aspect of the invention pertains to isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode a polypeptide of the invention or a functional equivalent thereof such as a biologically active fragment or domain, as well as nucleic acid molecules sufficient for use as hybridisation probes to identify nucleic acid molecules encoding a polypeptide of the invention and fragments of such nucleic acid molecules suitable for use as PCR primers for the amplification or mutation of nucleic acid molecules. An "isolated polynucleotide" or "isolated nucleic acid" is a DNA or RNA that is not immediately contiguous with both of the coding sequences with which it is immediately contiguous (one on the 5' end and one on the 3' end) in the naturally occurring genome of the organism from which it is derived. Thus, in one embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid includes some or all of the 5' non-coding (e.g., promoter) sequences that are immediately contiguous to the coding sequence. The term therefore includes, for example, a recombinant DNA that is incorporated into a vector, into an autonomously replicating plasmid or virus, or into the genomic DNA of a prokaryote or eukaryote, or which exists as a separate molecule (e.g., a cDNA or a genomic DNA fragment produced by PCR or restriction endonuclease treatment) independent of other sequences. It also includes a recombinant DNA that is part of a hybrid gene encoding an additional polypeptide that is substantially free of cellular material, viral material, or culture medium (when produced by recombinant DNA techniques), or chemical precursors or other chemicals (when chemically synthesized). Moreover, an "isolated nucleic acid fragment" is a nucleic acid fragment that is not naturally occurring as a fragment and would not be found in the natural state.

As used herein, the terms "polynucleotide" or "nucleic acid molecule" are

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intended to include DNA molecules (e.g., cDNA or genomic DNA) and RNA molecules (e.g., mRNA) and analogs of the DNA or RNA generated using nucleotide analogs. The nucleic acid molecule can be single-stranded or double-stranded, but preferably is double-stranded DNA. The nucleic acid may be synthesized using oligonucleotide
5 analogs or derivatives (e.g., inosine or phosphorothioate nucleotides). Such oligonucleotides can be used, for example, to prepare nucleic acids that have altered base-pairing abilities or increased resistance to nucleases.

Another embodiment of the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule which is antisense to a nucleic acid molecule according to the invention. Also included
10 within the scope of the invention are the complement strands of the nucleic acid molecules described herein.

Sequencing errors

15 The sequence information as provided herein should not be so narrowly construed as to require inclusion of erroneously identified bases. The specific sequences disclosed herein can be readily used to isolate the complete gene from filamentous fungi, in particular *Aspergillus niger* which in turn can easily be subjected to further sequence analyses thereby identifying sequencing errors.

20 Unless otherwise indicated, all nucleotide sequences determined by sequencing a DNA molecule herein were determined using an automated DNA sequencer and all amino acid sequences of polypeptides encoded by DNA molecules determined herein were predicted by translation of a DNA sequence determined as above. Therefore, as is
~~known in the art for any DNA sequence determined by this automated approach, any~~

25 nucleotide sequence determined herein may contain some errors. Nucleotide sequences determined by automation are typically at least about 90% identical, more typically at least about 95% to at least about 99.9% identical to the actual nucleotide sequence of the sequenced DNA molecule. The actual sequence can be more precisely determined by other approaches including manual DNA sequencing methods well known in the art.

30 As is also known in the art, a single insertion or deletion in a determined nucleotide sequence compared to the actual sequence will cause a frame shift in translation of the nucleotide sequence such that the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by a determined nucleotide sequence will be completely different from the amino acid

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sequence actually encoded by the sequenced DNA molecule, beginning at the point of such an insertion or deletion.

The person skilled in the art is capable of identifying such erroneously identified bases and knows how to correct for such errors.

5

Nucleic acid fragments, probes and primers

A nucleic acid molecule according to the invention may comprise only a portion or a fragment of the nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID
10 NO: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35,
37 and 38, for example a fragment which can be used as a probe or primer or a
fragment encoding a portion of protein according to the invention. The nucleotide
sequence determined from the cloning of the lipolytic enzyme gene and cDNA allows for
the generation of probes and primers designed for use in identifying and/or cloning other
15 lipolytic enzyme family members, as well as lipolytic enzyme homologues from other
species. The probe/primer typically comprises substantially purified oligonucleotide
which typically comprises a region of nucleotide sequence that hybridizes preferably
under highly stringent conditions to at least about 12 or 15, preferably about 18 or 20,
preferably about 22 or 25, more preferably about 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, or 75 or
20 more consecutive nucleotides of a nucleotide sequence selected from the group
consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26,
28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38 or of a functional equivalent thereof.

Probes based on the nucleotide sequences provided herein can be used to
detect transcripts or genomic sequences encoding the same or homologous proteins for
25 instance in other organisms. In preferred embodiments, the probe further comprises a
label group attached thereto, e.g., the label group can be a radioisotope, a fluorescent
compound, an enzyme, or an enzyme cofactor. Such probes can also be used as part of
a diagnostic test kit for identifying cells that express a lipolytic enzyme protein.

30

Identity & homology

The terms "homology" or "percent identity" are used interchangeably
herein. For the purpose of this invention, it is defined here that in order to determine the
percent identity of two amino acid sequences or of two nucleic acid sequences, the

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sequences are aligned for optimal comparison purposes (e.g., gaps can be introduced in the sequence of a first amino acid or nucleic acid sequence for optimal alignment with a second amino or nucleic acid sequence). The amino acid residues or nucleotides at corresponding amino acid positions or nucleotide positions are then compared. When a position in the first sequence is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are identical at that position. The percent identity between the two sequences is a function of the number of identical positions shared by the sequences (i.e., % identity = number of identical positions/total number of positions (i.e. overlapping positions) x 100).
5
10 Preferably, the two sequences are the same length.

The skilled person will be aware of the fact that several different computer programmes are available to determine the homology between two sequences. For instance, a comparison of sequences and determination of percent identity between two sequences can be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. In a preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid sequences is determined using the Needleman and Wunsch (J. Mol. Biol. (48): 444-453 (1970)) algorithm which has been incorporated into the GAP program in the GCG software package (available at <http://www.gcg.com>), using either a Blossom 62 matrix or a PAM250 matrix, and a gap weight of 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, or 4 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. The skilled person will appreciate that all these different parameters will yield slightly different results but that the overall percentage identity of two sequences is not significantly altered when using different algorithms.
15
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In yet another embodiment, the percent identity between two nucleotide sequences is determined using the GAP program in the GCG software package (available at <http://www.gcg.com>), using a NWSgapdna.CMP matrix and a gap weight of 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. In another embodiment, the percent identity two amino acid or nucleotide sequence is determined using the algorithm of E. Meyers and W. Miller (CABIOS, 4:11-17 (1989) which has been incorporated into the ALIGN program (version 2.0) (available at <http://vega.lgh.cnrs.fr/bin/align-guess.cgi>) using a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12 and a gap penalty of 4.
25
30

The nucleic acid and protein sequences of the present invention can further be used as a "query sequence" to perform a search against public databases to, for

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example, identify other family members or related sequences. Such searches can be performed using the BLASTN and BLASTX programs (version 2.0) of Altschul, et al. (1990) J. Mol. Biol. 215:403—10. BLAST nucleotide searches can be performed with the BLASTN program, score = 100, word length = 12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to PLP03 nucleic acid molecules of the invention. BLAST protein searches can be performed with the BLASTX program, score = 50, word length = 3 to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to PLP03 protein molecules of the invention. To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes, Gapped BLAST can be utilized as described in Altschul et al., (1997) Nucleic Acids Res. 25(17):3389-3402. When utilizing BLAST and Gapped BLAST programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., BLASTX and BLASTN) can be used. See <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>.

Hybridisation

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As used herein, the term "hybridizing" is intended to describe conditions for hybridization and washing under which nucleotide sequences at least about 50%, at least about 60%, at least about 70%, more preferably at least about 80%, even more preferably at least about 85% to 90%, more preferably at least 95% homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other.

20

A preferred, non-limiting example of such hybridization conditions are hybridization in 6x sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC) at about 45°C, followed by one or more washes in 1x SSC, 0.1 % SDS at 50°C, preferably at 55°C, preferably at 60°C and even more preferably at 65°C.

25

Highly stringent conditions include, for example, hybridizing at 68°C in 5x SSC/5x Denhardt's solution / 1.0% SDS and washing in 0.2x SSC/0.1% SDS at room temperature. Alternatively, washing may be performed at 42°C.

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The skilled artisan will know which conditions to apply for stringent and highly stringent hybridisation conditions. Additional guidance regarding such conditions is readily available in the art, for example, in Sambrook et al., 1989, Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, N.Y.; and Ausubel et al. (eds.), 1995, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, (John Wiley & Sons, N.Y.).

Of course, a polynucleotide which hybridizes only to a poly A sequence (such

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as the 3' terminal poly(A) tract of mRNAs), or to a complementary stretch of T (or U) residues, would not be included in a polynucleotide of the invention used to specifically hybridize to a portion of a nucleic acid of the invention, since such a polynucleotide would hybridize to any nucleic acid molecule containing a poly (A) stretch or the complement thereof (e.g., practically any double-stranded cDNA clone).

Obtaining full length DNA from other organisms

In a typical approach, cDNA libraries constructed from other organisms, e.g. filamentous fungi, in particular from the species *Aspergillus* can be screened.

For example, *Aspergillus* strains can be screened for homologous polynucleotides by Northern blot analysis. Upon detection of transcripts homologous to polynucleotides according to the invention, cDNA libraries can be constructed from RNA isolated from the appropriate strain, utilizing standard techniques well known to those of skill in the art. Alternatively, a total genomic DNA library can be screened using a probe hybridisable to a polynucleotide according to the invention.

Homologous gene sequences can be isolated, for example, by performing PCR using two degenerate oligonucleotide primer pools designed on the basis of nucleotide sequences as taught herein.

The template for the reaction can be cDNA obtained by reverse transcription of mRNA prepared from strains known or suspected to express a polynucleotide according to the invention. The PCR product can be subcloned and sequenced to ensure that the amplified sequences represent the sequences of a new PLP03 nucleic acid sequence, or a functional equivalent thereof.

The PCR fragment can then be used to isolate a full length cDNA clone by a variety of known methods. For example, the amplified fragment can be labeled and used to screen a bacteriophage or cosmid cDNA library. Alternatively, the labeled fragment can be used to screen a genomic library.

PCR technology can also be used to isolate full-length cDNA sequences from other organisms. For example, RNA can be isolated, following standard procedures, from an appropriate cellular or tissue source. A reverse transcription reaction can be performed on the RNA using an oligonucleotide primer specific for the most 5' end of the amplified fragment for the priming of first strand synthesis.

The resulting RNA/DNA hybrid can then be "tailed" (e.g., with guanines) using a

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standard terminal transferase reaction, the hybrid can be digested with RNase H, and second strand synthesis can then be primed (e.g., with a poly-C primer). Thus, cDNA sequences upstream of the amplified fragment can easily be isolated. For a review of useful cloning strategies, see e.g., Sambrook et al., supra; and Ausubel et al., supra.

5

Vectors

Another aspect of the invention pertains to vectors, preferably expression vectors, containing a nucleic acid encoding a protein according to the invention or a functional equivalent thereof. As used herein, the term "vector" refers to a nucleic acid molecule capable of transporting another nucleic acid to which it has been linked. One type of vector is a "plasmid", which refers to a circular double stranded DNA loop into which additional DNA segments can be ligated. Another type of vector is a viral vector, wherein additional DNA segments can be ligated into the viral genome. Certain vectors are capable of autonomous replication in a host cell into which they are introduced (e.g., bacterial vectors having a bacterial origin of replication and episomal mammalian vectors). Other vectors (e.g., non-episomal mammalian vectors) are integrated into the genome of a host cell upon introduction into the host cell, and thereby are replicated along with the host genome. Moreover, certain vectors are capable of directing the expression of genes to which they are operatively linked. Such vectors are referred to herein as "expression vectors". In general, expression vectors of utility in recombinant DNA techniques are often in the form of plasmids. The terms "plasmid" and "vector" can be used interchangeably herein as the plasmid is the most commonly used form of vector. However, the invention is intended to include such other forms of expression vectors, such as viral vectors (e.g., replication defective retroviruses, adenoviruses and adeno-associated viruses), which serve equivalent functions.

The recombinant expression vectors of the invention comprise a nucleic acid of the invention in a form suitable for expression of the nucleic acid in a host cell, which means that the recombinant expression vector includes one or more regulatory sequences, selected on the basis of the host cells to be used for expression, which is operatively linked to the nucleic acid sequence to be expressed. Within a recombinant expression vector, "operatively linked" is intended to mean that the nucleotide sequence of interest is linked to the regulatory sequence(s) in a manner which allows for

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expression of the nucleotide sequence (e.g., in an *in vitro* transcription/translation system or in a host cell when the vector is introduced into the host cell). The term "regulatory sequence" is intended to include promoters, enhancers and other expression control elements (e.g., polyadenylation signal). Such regulatory sequences are described, for example, in Goeddel; *Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology* 185, Academic Press, San Diego, CA (1990). Regulatory sequences include those which direct constitutive or inducible expression of a nucleotide sequence in many types of host cells and those which direct expression of the nucleotide sequence only in a certain host cell (e.g. tissue-specific regulatory sequences). It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the design of the expression vector can depend on such factors as the choice of the host cell to be transformed, the level of expression of protein desired, etc. The expression vectors of the invention can be introduced into host cells to thereby produce proteins or peptides, encoded by nucleic acids as described herein (e.g. lipolytic enzymes, mutant lipolytic enzymes, fragments thereof, variants or functional equivalents thereof, fusion proteins, etc.).

The recombinant expression vectors of the invention can be designed for expression of lipolytic enzymes in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells. For example, a protein according to the invention can be expressed in bacterial cells such as *E. coli* and *Bacillus species*, insect cells (using baculovirus expression vectors) yeast cells or mammalian cells. Suitable host cells are discussed further in Goeddel, *Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology* 185, Academic Press, San Diego, CA (1990). Alternatively, the recombinant expression vector can be transcribed and translated *in vitro*, for example using T7 promoter regulatory sequences and T7 polymerase.

Expression vectors useful in the present invention include chromosomal-, episomal- and virus-derived vectors e.g., vectors derived from bacterial plasmids, bacteriophage, yeast episome, yeast chromosomal elements, viruses such as baculoviruses, papova viruses, vaccinia viruses, adenoviruses, fowl pox viruses, pseudorabies viruses and retroviruses, and vectors derived from combinations thereof, such as those derived from plasmid and bacteriophage genetic elements, such as cosmids and phagemids.

The DNA insert should be operatively linked to an appropriate promoter, such as the phage lambda PL promoter, the *E. coli* lac, trp and tac promoters, the SV40 early and late promoters and promoters of retroviral LTRs, to name a few. The skilled person

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will know other suitable promoters. In a specific embodiment, promoters are preferred that are capable of directing a high expression level of lipolytic enzymes in filamentous fungi. Such promoters are known in the art. The expression constructs may contain sites for transcription initiation, termination, and, in the transcribed region, a ribosome binding site for translation. The coding portion of the mature transcripts expressed by the constructs will include a translation initiating AUG at the beginning and a termination codon appropriately positioned at the end of the polypeptide to be translated.

Vector DNA can be introduced into prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells via conventional transformation or transfection techniques. As used herein, the terms "transformation" and "transfection" are intended to refer to a variety of art-recognized techniques for introducing foreign nucleic acid (e.g., DNA) into a host cell, including calcium phosphate or calcium chloride co-precipitation, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection, transduction, infection, lipofection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection or electroporation. Suitable methods for transforming or transfecting host cells can be found in Sambrook, et al. (*Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd, ed. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989), Davis et al., *Basic Methods in Molecular Biology* (1986) and other laboratory manuals.

For stable transfection of mammalian cells, it is known that, depending upon the expression vector and transfection technique used, only a small fraction of cells may integrate the foreign DNA into their genome. In order to identify and select these integrants, a gene that encodes a selectable marker (e.g., resistance to antibiotics) is generally introduced into the host cells along with the gene of interest. Preferred selectable markers include those that confer resistance to drugs, such as G418, hygromycin and methotrexate. A nucleic acid encoding a selectable marker is preferably introduced into a host cell on the same vector as that encoding a protein according to the invention or can be introduced on a separate vector. Cells stably transfected with the introduced nucleic acid can be identified by drug selection (e.g. cells that have incorporated the selectable marker gene will survive, while the other cells die).

Expression of proteins in prokaryotes is often carried out in *E. coli* with vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters directing the expression of either fusion or non-fusion proteins. Fusion vectors add a number of amino acids to a protein encoded therein, e.g. to the amino terminus of the recombinant protein. Such fusion vectors typically serve three purposes: 1) to increase expression of recombinant protein; 2) to

increase the solubility of the recombinant protein; and 3) to aid in the purification of the recombinant protein by acting as a ligand in affinity purification. Often, in fusion expression vectors, a proteolytic cleavage site is introduced at the junction of the fusion moiety and the recombinant protein to enable separation of the recombinant protein from the fusion moiety after purification of the fusion protein. Such enzymes, and their cognate recognition sequences, include Factor Xa, thrombin and enterokinase.

As indicated, the expression vectors will preferably contain selectable markers. Such markers include dihydrofolate reductase or neomycin resistance for eukaryotic cell culture and tetracycline or ampicillin resistance for culturing in *E. coli* and other bacteria. Representative examples of appropriate host include bacterial cells, such as *E. coli*, *Streptomyces* and *Salmonella typhimurium*; fungal cells, such as yeast; insect cells such as *Drosophila* S2 and *Spodoptera* Sf9; animal cells such as CHO, COS and Bowes melanoma; and plant cells. Appropriate culture mediums and conditions for the above-described host cells are known in the art.

Among vectors preferred for use in bacteria are pQE70, pQE60 and pQE-9, available from QIAGEN; pBS vectors, Phagescript vectors, Bluescript vectors, pNH8A, pNH16A, pNH18A, pNH46A, available from Stratagene; and pTrc99a, pKK223-3, pKK233-3, pDR540, pRIT5 available from Pharmacia. Among preferred eukaryotic vectors are PWLNEO, pSV2CAT, pOG44, pZT1 and pSG available from Stratagene; and pSVK3, pBPV, pMSG and pSVL available from Pharmacia. Other suitable vectors will be readily apparent to the skilled artisan.

Known bacterial promoters for use in the present invention include *E. coli* lacI and lacZ promoters, the T3 and T7 promoters, the gpt promoter, the lambda PR, PL promoters and the trp promoter, the HSV thymidine kinase promoter, the early and late SV40 promoters, the promoters of retroviral LTRs, such as those of the Rous sarcoma virus ("RSV"), and metallothionein promoters, such as the mouse metallothionein-I promoter.

Inserting an enhancer sequence into the vector may increase transcription of the DNA encoding the polypeptides of the present invention by higher eukaryotes. Enhancers are cis-acting elements of DNA, usually about from 10 to 300 bp that act to increase transcriptional activity of a promoter in a given host cell-type. Examples of enhancers include the SV40 enhancer, which is located on the late side of the replication origin at bp 100 to 270, the cytomegalovirus early promoter enhancer, the polyoma

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enhancer on the late side of the replication origin, and adenovirus enhancers.

For secretion of the translated protein into the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum, into the periplasmic space or into the extracellular environment, appropriate secretion signal may be incorporated into the expressed polypeptide. The signals may
5 be endogenous to the polypeptide or they may be heterologous signals.

The polypeptide may be expressed in a modified form, such as a fusion protein, and may include not only secretion signals but also additional heterologous functional regions. Thus, for instance, a region of additional amino acids, particularly charged amino acids, may be added to the N-terminus of the polypeptide to improve stability and
10 persistence in the host cell, during purification or during subsequent handling and storage. Also, peptide moieties may be added to the polypeptide to facilitate purification.

Polypeptides according to the invention

15 The invention provides an isolated polypeptide having the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39, an amino acid sequence obtainable by expressing the polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38 in an appropriate host. Also, a
20 peptide or polypeptide comprising a functional equivalent of the above polypeptides is comprised within the present invention. The above polypeptides are collectively comprised in the term "polypeptides according to the invention"

The terms "peptide" and "oligopeptide" are considered synonymous (as is commonly recognized) and each term can be used interchangeably as the context
25 requires to indicate a chain of at least two amino acids coupled by peptidyl linkages. The word "polypeptide" is used herein for chains containing more than seven amino acid residues. All oligopeptide and polypeptide formulas or sequences herein are written from left to right and in the direction from amino terminus to carboxy terminus. The one-letter code of amino acids used herein is commonly known in the art and can be found in
30 Sambrook, et al. (*Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd, ed. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989)

By "isolated" polypeptide or protein is intended a polypeptide or protein removed from its native environment. For example, recombinantly produced

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polypeptides and proteins expressed in host cells are considered isolated for the purpose of the invention as are native or recombinant polypeptides which have been substantially purified by any suitable technique such as, for example, the single-step purification method disclosed in Smith and Johnson, Gene 67:31-40 (1988).

5 The lipolytic enzyme according to the invention can be recovered and purified from recombinant cell cultures by well-known methods including ammonium sulfate or ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography and lectin chromatography. Most
10 preferably, high performance liquid chromatography ("HPLC") is employed for purification.

 Polypeptides of the present invention include naturally purified products, products of chemical synthetic procedures, and products produced by recombinant techniques from a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host, including, for example, bacterial, yeast,
15 higher plant, insect and mammalian cells. Depending upon the host employed in a recombinant production procedure, the polypeptides of the present invention may be glycosylated or may be non-glycosylated. In addition, polypeptides of the invention may also include an initial modified methionine residue, in some cases as a result of host-mediated processes.

20 A lipolytic enzyme according to the invention may be advantageously used in baking processes. The amount of enzyme to be added to the dough is determined empirically. It may depend on the quality of the flour used, the degree of improvement which is required, the kind of bread or baked goods, the method of preparing the dough, the proportion of other ingredients etcetera.

25

Protein fragments

 The invention also features biologically active fragments of the polypeptides according to the invention.

30 Biologically active fragments of a polypeptide of the invention include polypeptides comprising amino acid sequences sufficiently identical to or derived from the amino acid sequence of the lipolytic enzyme (e.g., the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and

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39), which include fewer amino acids than the full length protein, and exhibit at least one biological activity of the corresponding full-length protein. Typically, biologically active fragments comprise a domain or motif with at least one activity of the corresponding full length protein.

5 A biologically active fragment of a protein of the invention can be a polypeptide which is, for example, 10, 25, 50, 100 or more amino acids in length. Moreover, other biologically active portions, in which other regions of the protein are deleted, can be prepared by recombinant techniques and evaluated for one or more of the biological activities of the native form of a polypeptide of the invention.

10 The invention also features nucleic acid fragments which encode the above biologically active fragments of the lipolytic enzyme protein.

Fusion proteins

15 The proteins of the present invention or functional equivalents thereof, e.g., biologically active portions thereof, can be operatively linked to a non-lipolytic enzyme polypeptide (e.g., heterologous amino acid sequences) to form fusion proteins. As used herein, a lipolytic enzyme "chimeric protein" or "fusion protein" comprises a lipolytic enzyme polypeptide operatively linked to a non-lipolytic enzyme polypeptide. A "lipolytic enzyme polypeptide" refers to a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39, whereas a "non-lipolytic enzyme polypeptide" refers to a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence corresponding to a protein which is not substantially homologous to the lipolytic enzyme, e.g., a protein which is different from the lipolytic enzyme and which is derived from the same or a different organism. Within a lipolytic enzyme fusion protein the lipolytic enzyme polypeptide can correspond to all or a portion of a lipolytic enzyme protein. In a preferred embodiment, a lipolytic enzyme fusion protein comprises at least one biologically active fragment of a lipolytic enzyme protein. In another preferred embodiment, a lipolytic enzyme fusion protein comprises at least two biologically active portions of a lipolytic enzyme protein. Within the fusion protein, the term "operatively linked" is intended to indicate that the lipolytic enzyme polypeptide and the non-lipolytic enzyme polypeptide are fused in-frame to each other. The non-lipolytic enzyme polypeptide can be fused to the N-terminus or C-terminus of the lipolytic enzyme

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polypeptide.

For example, in one embodiment, the fusion protein is a GST-lipolytic enzyme fusion protein in which the lipolytic enzyme sequence is fused to the C-terminus of the GST sequence. Such fusion proteins can facilitate the purification of recombinant
5 lipolytic enzyme(s). In another embodiment, the fusion protein is a lipolytic enzyme protein containing a heterologous signal sequence at its N-terminus. In certain host cells (e.g., mammalian and Yeast host cells), expression and/or secretion of lipolytic enzyme can be increased through use of a heterologous signal sequence.

In another example, the gp67 secretory sequence of the baculovirus envelope
10 protein can be used as a heterologous signal sequence (*Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Ausubel et al., eds., John Wiley & Sons, 1992). Other examples of eukaryotic heterologous signal sequences include the secretory sequences of melittin and human placental alkaline phosphatase (Stratagene; La Jolla, California). In yet another example, useful prokaryotic heterologous signal sequences include the phoA secretory
15 signal (Sambrook et al., *supra*) and the protein A secretory signal (Pharmacia Biotech; Piscataway, New Jersey).

A signal sequence can be used to facilitate secretion and isolation of a protein or polypeptide of the invention. Signal sequences are typically characterized by a core of hydrophobic amino acids which are generally cleaved from the mature protein during
20 secretion in one or more cleavage events. Such signal peptides contain processing sites that allow cleavage of the signal sequence from the mature proteins as they pass through the secretory pathway. The signal sequence directs secretion of the protein, such as from a eukaryotic host into which the expression vector is transformed, and the signal sequence is subsequently or concurrently cleaved. The protein can then be
25 readily purified from the extracellular medium by art recognized methods. Alternatively, the signal sequence can be linked to the protein of interest using a sequence which facilitates purification, such as with a GST domain. Thus, for instance, the sequence encoding the polypeptide may be fused to a marker sequence, such as a sequence encoding a peptide, which facilitates purification of the fused polypeptide. In certain
30 preferred embodiments of this aspect of the invention, the marker sequence is a hexa-histidine peptide, such as the tag provided in a pQE vector (Qiagen, Inc.), among others, many of which are commercially available. As described in *Gentz et al, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:821-824 (1989)*, for instance, hexa-histidine provides for convenient

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purification of the fusion protein. The HA tag is another peptide useful for purification which corresponds to an epitope derived of influenza hemagglutinin protein, which has been described by Wilson *et al.*, *Cell* 37:767 (1984), for instance.

Preferably, a chimeric or fusion protein of the invention is produced by standard recombinant DNA techniques. For example, DNA fragments coding for the different polypeptide sequences are ligated together in-frame in accordance with conventional techniques, for example by employing blunt-ended or stagger-ended termini for ligation, restriction enzyme digestion to provide for appropriate termini, filling-in of cohesive ends as appropriate, alkaline phosphatase treatment to avoid undesirable joining, and enzymatic ligation. In another embodiment, the fusion gene can be synthesized by conventional techniques including automated DNA synthesizers. Alternatively, PCR amplification of gene fragments can be carried out using anchor primers which give rise to complementary overhangs between two consecutive gene fragments which can subsequently be annealed and reamplified to generate a chimeric gene sequence (see, for example, *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, eds. Ausubel *et al.* John Wiley & Sons: 1992). Moreover, many expression vectors are commercially available that already encode a fusion moiety (e.g. a GST polypeptide). A lipolytic enzyme-encoding nucleic acid can be cloned into such an expression vector such that the fusion moiety is linked in-frame to the lipolytic enzyme protein.

20

Functional equivalents

The terms "functional equivalents" and "functional variants" are used interchangeably herein. Functional equivalents of lipolytic enzyme encoding DNA are isolated DNA fragments that encode a polypeptide that exhibits a particular function of the *Aspergillus niger* lipolytic enzyme as defined herein. A functional equivalent of a lipolytic enzyme polypeptide according to the invention is a polypeptide that exhibits at least one function of an *Aspergillus niger* lipolytic enzyme as defined herein. Functional equivalents therefore also encompass biologically active fragments.

Functional protein or polypeptide equivalents may contain only conservative substitutions of one or more amino acids in the amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 or substitutions, insertions or deletions of non-essential amino acids. Accordingly, a non-

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essential amino acid is a residue that can be altered in the amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 without substantially altering the biological function. For example, amino acid residues that are conserved among the lipolytic enzyme proteins of the present invention, are predicted to be particularly unamenable to alteration. Furthermore, amino acids conserved among the lipolytic enzyme proteins according to the present invention and other lipolytic enzymes are not likely to be amenable to alteration.

The term "conservative substitution" is intended to mean that a substitution in which the amino acid residue is replaced with an amino acid residue having a similar side chain. These families are known in the art and include amino acids with basic side chains (e.g. lysine, arginine and histidine), acidic side chains (e.g. aspartic acid, glutamic acid), uncharged polar side chains (e.g., glycine, asparagines, glutamine, serine, threonine, tyrosine, cysteine), non-polar side chains (e.g., alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, proline, phenylalanine, methionine, tryptophan), beta-branched side chains (e.g., threonine, valine, isoleucine) and aromatic side chains (e.g., tyrosine, phenylalanine, tryptophan, histidine).

Functional nucleic acid equivalents may typically contain silent mutations or mutations that do not alter the biological function of encoded polypeptide. Accordingly, the invention provides nucleic acid molecules encoding lipolytic enzyme proteins that contain changes in amino acid residues that are not essential for a particular biological activity. Such lipolytic enzyme proteins differ in amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 yet retain at least one biological activity. In one embodiment the isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein, wherein the protein comprises a substantially homologous amino acid sequence of at least about 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39.

For example, guidance concerning how to make phenotypically silent amino acid substitutions is provided in Bowie, J.U. et al., Science 247:1306-1310 (1990) wherein the authors indicate that there are two main approaches for studying the tolerance of an amino acid sequence to change. The first method relies on the process of evolution, in which mutations are either accepted or rejected by natural selection. The

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second approach uses genetic engineering to introduce amino acid changes at specific positions of a cloned gene and selects or screens to identify sequences that maintain functionality. As the authors state, these studies have revealed that proteins are surprisingly tolerant of amino acid substitutions. The authors further indicate which changes are likely to be permissive at a certain position of the protein. For example, most buried amino acid residues require non-polar side chains, whereas few features of surface side chains are generally conserved. Other such phenotypically silent substitutions are described in Bowie et al, supra, and the references cited therein.

An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein homologous to the protein selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 can be created by introducing one or more nucleotide substitutions, additions or deletions into the corresponding coding nucleotide sequences (Table 1) such that one or more amino acid substitutions, deletions or insertions are introduced into the encoded protein. Such mutations may be introduced by standard techniques, such as site-directed mutagenesis and PCR-mediated mutagenesis.

The term "functional equivalents" also encompasses orthologues of the *Aspergillus niger* lipolytic enzymes provided herein. Orthologues of the *Aspergillus niger* lipolytic enzymes are proteins that can be isolated from other strains or species and possess a similar or identical biological activity. Such orthologues can readily be identified as comprising an amino acid sequence that is substantially homologous to the amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39.

As defined herein, the term "substantially homologous" refers to a first amino acid or nucleotide sequence which contains a sufficient or minimum number of identical or equivalent (e.g., with similar side chain) amino acids or nucleotides to a second amino acid or nucleotide sequence such that the first and the second amino acid or nucleotide sequences have a common domain. For example, amino acid or nucleotide sequences which contain a common domain having about 60%, preferably 65%, more preferably 70%, even more preferably 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity or more are defined herein as sufficiently identical.

Also, nucleic acids encoding other lipolytic enzyme family members, which thus have a nucleotide sequence that differs from a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25,

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26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38, are within the scope of the invention. Moreover, nucleic acids encoding lipolytic enzyme proteins from different species which thus have a nucleotide sequence which differs from a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 5 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38 are within the scope of the invention.

Nucleic acid molecules corresponding to variants (e.g. natural allelic variants) and homologues of the polynucleotides of the invention can be isolated based on their homology to the nucleic acids disclosed herein using the cDNAs disclosed herein or a suitable fragment thereof, as a hybridisation probe according to standard hybridisation 10 techniques preferably under highly stringent hybridisation conditions.

In addition to naturally occurring allelic variants of the *Aspergillus niger* sequences provided herein, the skilled person will recognise that changes can be introduced by mutation into the nucleotide sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 15 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38 thereby leading to changes in the amino acid sequence of the lipolytic enzyme protein without substantially altering the function of the protein.

In another aspect of the invention, improved lipolytic enzymes are provided. Improved lipolytic enzymes are proteins wherein at least one biological activity is improved. Such proteins may be obtained by randomly introducing mutations along all or 20 part of the lipolytic enzyme coding sequence, such as by saturation mutagenesis, and the resulting mutants can be expressed recombinantly and screened for biological activity. For instance, the art provides for standard assays for measuring the enzymatic activity of lipolytic enzymes and thus improved proteins may easily be selected.

In a preferred embodiment the lipolytic enzyme has an amino acid sequence 25 selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39. In another embodiment, the lipolytic enzyme is substantially homologous to the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 and retains at least one biological activity of a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 30 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39, yet differs in amino acid sequence due to natural variation or mutagenesis as described above.

In a further preferred embodiment, the lipolytic enzyme has an amino acid sequence encoded by an isolated nucleic acid fragment capable of hybridising to a

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nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38, preferably under highly stringent hybridisation conditions.

Accordingly, the lipolytic enzyme is a protein which comprises an amino acid
5 sequence at least about 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 and retains at least one functional activity of the polypeptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39.

10 In particular, the lipolytic enzyme is a protein which comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 3 or the lipolytic enzyme is a protein which comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more
15 homologous to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 6, or the lipolytic enzyme is a protein which comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 9, or the lipolytic enzyme is a protein which comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%,
20 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 12 or the lipolytic enzyme is a protein which comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to the amino acid sequence
shown in SEQ ID NO: 15, or the lipolytic enzyme is a protein which comprises an amino
25 acid sequence at least about 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 18 or the lipolytic enzyme is a protein which comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to the amino acid sequence
30 shown in SEQ ID NO: 21, or the lipolytic enzyme is a protein which comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 24 or the lipolytic enzyme is a protein which comprises an amino

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acid sequence at least about 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 27, or the lipolytic enzyme is a protein which comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 30 or the lipolytic enzyme is a protein which comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33, or the lipolytic enzyme is a protein which comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 36 or the lipolytic enzyme is a protein which comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 39.

Functional equivalents of a protein according to the invention can also be identified e.g. by screening combinatorial libraries of mutants, e.g. truncation mutants, of the protein of the invention for lipolytic enzyme activity. In one embodiment, a variegated library of variants is generated by combinatorial mutagenesis at the nucleic acid level. A variegated library of variants can be produced by, for example, enzymatically ligating a mixture of synthetic oligonucleotides into gene sequences such that a degenerate set of potential protein sequences is expressible as individual polypeptides, or alternatively, as a set of larger fusion proteins (e.g., for phage display). There are a variety of methods that can be used to produce libraries of potential variants of the polypeptides of the invention from a degenerate oligonucleotide sequence. Methods for synthesizing degenerate oligonucleotides are known in the art (see, e.g., Narang (1983) Tetrahedron 39:3; Itakura et al. (1984) Annu. Rev. Biochem. 53:323; Itakura et al. (1984) Science 198:1056; Ike et al. (1983) Nucleic Acid Res. 11:477).

In addition, libraries of fragments of the coding sequence of a polypeptide of the invention can be used to generate a variegated population of polypeptides for screening a subsequent selection of variants. For example, a library of coding sequence fragments can be generated by treating a double stranded PCR fragment of the coding sequence of interest with a nuclease under conditions wherein nicking occurs only about once per

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molecule, denaturing the double stranded DNA, renaturing the DNA to form double stranded DNA which can include sense/antisense pairs from different nicked products, removing single stranded portions from reformed duplexes by treatment with S1 nuclease, and ligating the resulting fragment library into an expression vector. By this method, an expression library can be derived which encodes N-terminal and internal fragments of various sizes of the protein of interest.

Several techniques are known in the art for screening gene products of combinatorial libraries made by point mutations of truncation, and for screening cDNA libraries for gene products having a selected property. The most widely used techniques, which are amenable to high through-put analysis, for screening large gene libraries typically include cloning the gene library into replicable expression vectors, transforming appropriate cells with the resulting library of vectors, and expressing the combinatorial genes under conditions in which detection of a desired activity facilitates isolation of the vector encoding the gene whose product was detected. Recursive ensemble mutagenesis (REM), a technique which enhances the frequency of functional mutants in the libraries, can be used in combination with the screening assays to identify variants of a protein of the invention (Arkin and Yourvan (1992) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:7811-7815; Delgrave et al. (1993) Protein Engineering 6(3):327-331).

It will be apparent for the person skilled in the art that DNA sequence polymorphisms that may lead to changes in the amino acid sequence of the lipolytic enzyme may exist within a given population. Such genetic polymorphisms may exist in cells from different populations or within a population due to natural allelic variation. Allelic variants may also include functional equivalents.

Fragments of a polynucleotide according to the invention may also comprise polynucleotides not encoding functional polypeptides. Such polynucleotides may function as probes or primers for a PCR reaction.

Nucleic acids according to the invention irrespective of whether they encode functional or non-functional polypeptides, can be used as hybridization probes or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primers. Uses of the nucleic acid molecules of the present invention that do not encode a polypeptide having a lipolytic enzyme activity include, inter alia, (1) isolating the gene encoding the lipolytic enzyme protein, or allelic variants thereof from a cDNA library e.g. from other organisms than *Aspergillus niger*; (2) in situ hybridization (e.g. FISH) to metaphase chromosomal spreads to provide precise

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chromosomal location of the lipolytic enzyme gene as described in Verma et al., Human Chromosomes: a Manual of Basic Techniques, Pergamon Press, New York (1988); (3) Northern blot analysis for detecting expression of lipolytic enzyme mRNA in specific tissues and/or cells and 4) probes and primers that can be used as a diagnostic tool to
5 analyse the presence of a nucleic acid hybridisable to the lipolytic enzyme probe in a given biological (e.g. tissue) sample.

Also encompassed by the invention is a method of obtaining a functional equivalent of a lipolytic enzyme-encoding gene or cDNA. Such a method entails obtaining a labelled probe that includes an isolated nucleic acid which encodes all or a
10 portion of the sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 or a variant thereof; screening a nucleic acid fragment library with the labelled probe under conditions that allow hybridisation of the probe to nucleic acid fragments in the library, thereby forming nucleic acid duplexes, and preparing a full-length gene sequence from the nucleic acid fragments in any labelled
15 duplex to obtain a gene related to the lipolytic enzyme gene.

In one embodiment, a nucleic acid of the invention is at least 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or more homologous to a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26,
20 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38 or the complement thereof.

In another preferred embodiment a polypeptide of the invention is at least 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or more homologous to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39.

25

Host cells

In another embodiment, the invention features cells, e.g., transformed host cells or recombinant host cells that contain a nucleic acid encompassed by the invention. A
30 "transformed cell" or "recombinant cell" is a cell into which (or into an ancestor of which) has been introduced, by means of recombinant DNA techniques, a nucleic acid according to the invention. Both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells are included, e.g., bacteria, fungi, yeast, and the like, especially preferred are cells from filamentous fungi,

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in particular *Aspergillus niger*.

A host cell can be chosen that modulates the expression of the inserted sequences, or modifies and processes the gene product in a specific, desired fashion. Such modifications (e.g., glycosylation) and processing (e.g., cleavage) of protein products may facilitate optimal functioning of the protein.

Various host cells have characteristic and specific mechanisms for post-translational processing and modification of proteins and gene products. Appropriate cell lines or host systems familiar to those of skill in the art of molecular biology and/or microbiology can be chosen to ensure the desired and correct modification and processing of the foreign protein expressed. To this end, eukaryotic host cells that possess the cellular machinery for proper processing of the primary transcript, glycosylation, and phosphorylation of the gene product can be used. Such host cells are well known in the art.

Host cells also include, but are not limited to, mammalian cell lines such as CHO, VERO, BHK, HeLa, COS, MDCK, 293, 3T3, WI38, and choroid plexus cell lines.

If desired, the polypeptides according to the invention can be produced by a stably-transfected cell line. A number of vectors suitable for stable transfection of mammalian cells are available to the public, methods for constructing such cell lines are also publicly known, e.g., in Ausubel et al. (*supra*).

20

Antibodies

The invention further features antibodies, such as monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies, that specifically bind lipolytic enzyme proteins according to the invention.

As used herein, the term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (Mab) is meant to include intact molecules as well as antibody fragments (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab')₂ fragments) which are capable of specifically binding to lipolytic enzyme protein. Fab and F(ab')₂ fragments lack the Fc fragment of intact antibody, clear more rapidly from the circulation, and may have less non-specific tissue binding of an intact antibody (Wahl et al., *J. Nucl. Med.* 24:316-325 (1983)). Thus, these fragments are preferred.

The antibodies of the present invention may be prepared by any of a variety of methods. For example, cells expressing the lipolytic enzyme protein or an antigenic

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fragment thereof can be administered to an animal in order to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies. In a preferred method, a preparation of lipolytic enzyme protein is prepared and purified to render it substantially free of natural contaminants. Such a preparation is then introduced into an animal in order to produce
5 polyclonal antisera of greater specific activity.

In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or lipolytic enzyme protein binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Kohler *et al.*, *Nature* 256:495 (1975); Kohler *et al.*, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511 (1976); Hammerling *et al.*,
10 In: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas*, Elsevier, N.Y., pp. 563-681 (1981)). In general, such procedures involve immunizing an animal (preferably a mouse) with a lipolytic enzyme protein antigen or, with a lipolytic enzyme protein expressing cell. The splenocytes of such mice are extracted and fused with a suitable myeloma cell line. Any suitable myeloma cell line may be employed in accordance with the present invention;
15 however, it is preferably to employ the parent myeloma cell line (SP₂O), available from the American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, Maryland. After fusion, the resulting hybridoma cells are selectively maintained in HAT medium, and then cloned by limiting dilution as described by Wands *et al.* (*Gastro-enterology* 80:225-232 (1981)). The hybridoma cells obtained through such a selection are then assayed to identify clones
20 which secrete antibodies capable of binding the lipolytic enzyme protein antigen. In general, the polypeptides can be coupled to a carrier protein, such as KLH, as described in Ausubel *et al.*, *supra*, mixed with an adjuvant, and injected into a host mammal.

In particular, various host animals can be immunized by injection of a polypeptide of interest. Examples of suitable host animals include rabbits, mice, guinea
25 pigs, and rats. Various adjuvants can be used to increase the immunological response, depending on the host species, including but not limited to Freund's (complete and incomplete), adjuvant mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhole limpet hemocyanin, dinitrophenol, BCG (bacille Calmette-Guerin) and
30 *Corynebacterium parvum*. Polyclonal antibodies are heterogeneous populations of antibody molecules derived from the sera of the immunized animals.

Such antibodies can be of any immunoglobulin class including IgG, IgM, IgE, IgA, IgD, and any subclass thereof. The hybridomas producing the mAbs of this

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invention can be cultivated *in vitro* or *in vivo*.

Once produced, polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies are tested for specific recognition of a protein according to the invention or functional equivalent thereof in an immunoassay, such as a Western blot or immunoprecipitation analysis using standard techniques, e.g., as described in Ausubel et al., *supra*. Antibodies that specifically bind to a protein according to the invention or functional equivalents thereof are useful in the invention. For example, such antibodies can be used in an immunoassay to detect a protein according to the invention in pathogenic or non-pathogenic strains of *Aspergillus* (e.g., in *Aspergillus* extracts).

Preferably, antibodies of the invention are produced using fragments of a protein according to the invention that appear likely to be antigenic, by criteria such as high frequency of charged residues. For example, such fragments may be generated by standard techniques of PCR, and then cloned into the pGEX expression vector (Ausubel et al., *supra*). Fusion proteins may then be expressed in *E. coli* and purified using a glutathione agarose affinity matrix as described in Ausubel, et al., *supra*. If desired, several (e.g., two or three) fusions can be generated for each protein, and each fusion can be injected into at least two rabbits. Antisera can be raised by injections in a series, typically including at least three booster injections. Typically, the antisera are checked for their ability to immunoprecipitate the protein according to the invention or functional equivalents thereof whereas unrelated proteins may serve as a control for the specificity of the immune reaction.

Alternatively, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Patent 4,946,778 and 4,704,692) can be adapted to produce single chain antibodies against a protein according to the invention or functional equivalents thereof. Kits for generating and screening phage display libraries are commercially available e.g. from Pharmacia.

Additionally, examples of methods and reagents particularly amenable for use in generating and screening antibody display library can be found in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,223, 409; PCT Publication No. WO 92/18619; PCT Publication No. WO 91/17271; PCT Publication No. WO 20791; PCT Publication No. WO 92/20791; PCT Publication No. WO 92/15679; PCT Publication No. WO 93/01288; PCT Publication No. WO 92/01047; PCT Publication No. WO 92/09690; PCT Publication No. WO 90/02809; Fuchs et al. (1991) *BioTechnology* 9:1370-1372; Hay et al. (1992) *Hum. Antibod.*

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Hybridomas 3:81-85; Huse et al. (1989) *Science* 246:1275-1281; Griffiths et al. (1993) *EMBO J.* 12:725-734.

Polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies that specifically bind a protein according to the invention of functional equivalents thereof can be used, for example, to detect
5 expression of a gene encoding a protein according to the invention or a functional equivalent thereof e.g. in another strain of *Aspergillus*. For example, a protein according to the invention can be readily detected in conventional immunoassays of *Aspergillus* cells or extracts. Examples of suitable assays include, without limitation, Western blotting, ELISAs, radioimmune assays, and the like.

10 By "specifically binds" is meant that an antibody recognizes and binds a particular antigen, e.g., a protein according to the invention, but does not substantially recognize and bind other unrelated molecules in a sample.

Antibodies can be purified, for example, by affinity chromatography methods in which the polypeptide antigen is immobilized on a resin.

15 An antibody directed against a polypeptide of the invention (e.g., monoclonal antibody) can be used to isolate the polypeptide by standard techniques, such as affinity chromatography or immunoprecipitation. Moreover, such an antibody can be used to detect the protein (e.g., in a cellular lysate or cell supernatant) in order to evaluate the abundance and pattern of expression of the polypeptide. The antibodies can also be
20 used diagnostically to monitor protein levels in cells or tissue as part of a clinical testing procedure, e.g., to, for example, determine the efficacy of a given treatment regimen or in the diagnosis of Aspergillosis..

Detection can be facilitated by coupling the antibody to a detectable substance.

Examples of detectable substances include various enzymes, prosthetic groups,
25 fluorescent materials, luminescent materials, bioluminescent materials, and radioactive materials. Examples of suitable enzymes include horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, β -galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; examples of suitable fluorescent materials include umbelliferone, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; an example of a
30 luminescent material includes luminol; examples of bioluminescent materials include luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin, and examples of suitable radioactive materials include ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{35}S or ^3H .

Preferred epitopes encompassed by the antigenic peptide are regions that are

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located on the surface of the protein, e.g., hydrophilic regions. Hydrophobicity plots of the proteins of the invention can be used to identify hydrophilic regions.

The antigenic peptide of a protein of the invention comprises at least 7 (preferably 10, 15, 20, or 30) contiguous amino acid residues of the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 and encompasses an epitope of the protein such that an antibody raised against the peptide forms a specific immune complex with the protein.

Preferred epitopes encompassed by the antigenic peptide are regions of the protein according to the invention that are located on the surface of the protein, e.g., hydrophilic regions, hydrophobic regions, alpha regions, beta regions, coil regions, turn regions and flexible regions.

Immunoassays

Qualitative or quantitative determination of a polypeptide according to the present invention in a biological sample can occur using any art-known method. Antibody-based techniques provide special advantages for assaying specific polypeptide levels in a biological sample.

In these, the specific recognition is provided by the primary antibody (polyclonal or monoclonal) but the secondary detection system can utilize fluorescent, enzyme, or other conjugated secondary antibodies. As a result, an immunocomplex is obtained.

Accordingly, the invention provides a method for diagnosing whether a certain organism is infected with *Aspergillus* comprising the steps of:

- Isolating a biological sample from said organism suspected to be infected with *Aspergillus*,
- reacting said biological sample with an antibody according to the invention,
- determining whether immunocomplexes are formed.

Tissues can also be extracted, e.g., with urea and neutral detergent, for the liberation of protein for Western-blot or dot/slot assay. This technique can also be applied to body fluids.

Other antibody-based methods useful for detecting a protein according to the invention include immunoassays, such as the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and the radioimmunoassay (RIA). For example, monoclonal antibodies against

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a protein according to the invention can be used both as an immunoabsorbent and as an enzyme-labeled probe to detect and quantify the protein according to the invention. The amount of protein present in the sample can be calculated by reference to the amount present in a standard preparation using a linear regression computer algorithm. In
5 another ELISA assay, two distinct specific monoclonal antibodies can be used to detect a protein according to the invention in a biological fluid. In this assay, one of the antibodies is used as the immuno-absorbent and the other as the enzyme-labeled probe.

The above techniques may be conducted essentially as a "one-step" or "two-step" assay. The "one-step" assay involves contacting a protein according to the
10 invention with immobilized antibody and, without washing, contacting the mixture with the labeled antibody. The "two-step" assay involves washing before contacting the mixture with the labeled antibody. Other conventional methods may also be employed as suitable. It is usually desirable to immobilize one component of the assay system on a support, thereby allowing other components of the system to be brought into contact with
15 the component and readily removed from the sample.

Suitable enzyme labels include, for example, those from the oxidase group, which catalyze the production of hydrogen peroxide by reacting with substrate. Activity of an oxidase label may be assayed by measuring the concentration of hydrogen peroxide formed by the enzyme-labelled antibody/substrate reaction.

20 Besides enzymes, other suitable labels include radioisotopes, such as iodine (^{125}I , ^{123}I), carbon (^{14}C), sulphur (^{35}S), tritium (^3H), indium (^{112}In), and technetium ($^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$), and fluorescent labels, such as fluorescein and rhodamine, and biotin.

Specific binding of a test compound to a protein according to the invention can be detected, for example, in vitro by reversibly or irreversibly immobilizing the protein
25 according to the invention on a substrate, e.g., the surface of a well of a 96-well polystyrene microtitre plate. Methods for immobilizing polypeptides and other small molecules are well known in the art. For example, the microtitre plates can be coated with a protein according to the invention by adding the protein in a solution (typically, at a concentration of 0.05 to 1 mg/ml in a volume of 1-100 μl) to each well, and incubating
30 the plates at room temperature to 37 °C for 0.1 to 36 hours. Proteins that are not bound to the plate can be removed by shaking the excess solution from the plate, and then washing the plate (once or repeatedly) with water or a buffer. Typically, the protein is contained in water or a buffer. The plate is then washed with a buffer that lacks the

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bound protein. To block the free protein-binding sites on the plates, the plates are blocked with a protein that is unrelated to the bound protein. For example, 300 ul of bovine serum albumin (BSA) at a concentration of 2 mg/ml in Tris-HCl is suitable. Suitable substrates include those substrates that contain a defined cross-linking
5 chemistry (e.g., plastic substrates, such as polystyrene, styrene, or polypropylene substrates from Corning Costar Corp. (Cambridge, MA), for example). If desired, a beaded particle, e.g., beaded agarose or beaded sepharose, can be used as the substrate.

Binding of the test compound to the polypeptides according to the invention can
10 be detected by any of a variety of artknown methods. For example, a specific antibody can be used in an immunoassay. If desired, the antibody can be labeled (e.g., fluorescently or with a radioisotope) and detected directly (see, e.g., West and McMahon, J. Cell Biol. 74:264, 1977). Alternatively, a second antibody can be used for detection (e.g., a labeled antibody that binds the Fc portion of an anti-AN97 antibody). In
15 an alternative detection method, the protein according to the invention is labeled, and the label is detected (e.g., by labeling a protein according to the invention with a radioisotope, fluorophore, chromophore, or the like). In still another method, the protein according to the invention is produced as a fusion protein with a protein that can be detected optically, e.g., green fluorescent protein (which can be detected under UV
20 light). In an alternative method, the protein according to the invention can be covalently attached to or fused with an enzyme having a detectable enzymatic activity, such as horse radish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, alpha-galactosidase, or glucose oxidase. Genes encoding all of these enzymes have been cloned and are readily available for use by those of skill in the art. If desired, the fusion protein can include an antigen, and
25 such an antigen can be detected and measured with a polyclonal or monoclonal antibody using conventional methods. Suitable antigens include enzymes (e.g., horse radish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, and alpha-galactosidase) and non-enzymatic polypeptides (e.g., serum proteins, such as BSA and globulins, and milk proteins, such as caseins).

30

Epitopes, antigens and immunogens.

In another aspect, the invention provides a peptide or polypeptide comprising

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an epitope-bearing portion of a polypeptide of the invention. The epitope of this polypeptide portion is an immunogenic or antigenic epitope of a polypeptide of the invention. An "immunogenic epitope" is defined as a part of a protein that elicits an antibody response when the whole protein is the immunogen. These immunogenic epitopes are believed to be confined to a few loci on the molecule. On the other hand, a region of a protein molecule to which an antibody can bind is defined as an "antigenic epitope." The number of immunogenic epitopes of a protein generally is less than the number of antigenic epitopes. See, for instance, Geysen, H. M. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81:3998-4002 (1984).

- 10 As to the selection of peptides or polypeptides bearing an antigenic epitope (i.e., that contain a region of a protein molecule to which an antibody can bind), it is well known in that art that relatively short synthetic peptides that mimic part of a protein sequence are routinely capable of eliciting an antiserum that reacts with the partially mimicked protein. See, for instance, Sutcliffe, J. G. et al., Science 219:660-666 (1984).
- 15 Peptides capable of eliciting protein-reactive sera are frequently represented in the primary sequence of a protein, can be characterized by a set of simple chemical rules, and are confined neither to immunodominant regions of intact proteins (i.e., immunogenic epitopes) nor to the amino or carboxyl terminals. Peptides that are extremely hydrophobic and those of six or fewer residues generally are ineffective at
- 20 inducing antibodies that bind to the mimicked protein; longer, soluble peptides, especially those containing proline residues, usually are effective. Sutcliffe et al., supra, at 661. For instance, 18 of 20 peptides designed according to these guidelines, containing 8-39 residues covering 75% of the sequence of the Influenza virus hemagglutinin HA1 polypeptide chain, induced antibodies that reacted with the HA1
- 25 protein or intact virus; and 12/12 peptides from the MuLV polymerase and 18/18 from the rabies glycoprotein induced antibodies that precipitated the respective proteins.

- Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention. Thus, a high proportion of hybridomas
- 30 obtained by fusion of spleen cells from donors immunized with an antigen epitope-bearing peptide generally secrete antibody reactive with the native protein. Sutcliffe et al., supra, at 663. The antibodies raised by antigenic epitope bearing peptides or polypeptides are useful to detect the mimicked protein, and antibodies to different

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peptides may be used for tracking the fate of various regions of a protein precursor which undergoes posttranslation processing. The peptides and anti-peptide antibodies may be used in a variety of qualitative or quantitative assays for the mimicked protein, for instance in competition assays since it has been shown that even short peptides
5 (e.g., about 9 amino acids) can bind and displace the larger peptides in immunoprecipitation assays. See, for instance, Wilson, I.A. et al., Cell 37:767-778 at 777 (1984). The anti-peptide antibodies of the invention also are useful for purification of the mimicked protein, for instance, by adsorption chromatography using methods well known in the art.

10 Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention designed according to the above guidelines preferably contain a sequence of at least seven, more preferably at least nine and most preferably between about 15 to about 30 amino acids contained within the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide of the invention. However, peptides or polypeptides comprising a larger portion of an amino acid sequence of a
15 polypeptide of the invention, containing about 30 to about 50 amino acids, or any length up to and including the entire amino acid sequence of a polypeptide of the invention, also are considered epitope-bearing peptides or polypeptides of the invention and also are useful for inducing antibodies that react with the mimicked protein. Preferably, the amino acid sequence of the epitope-bearing peptide is selected to provide substantial
20 solubility in aqueous solvents (i.e., the sequence includes relatively hydrophilic residues and highly hydrophobic sequences are preferably avoided); and sequences containing proline residues are particularly preferred.

The epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention may be produced by any conventional means for making peptides or polypeptides including
25 recombinant means using nucleic acid molecules of the invention. For instance, a short epitope-bearing amino acid sequence may be fused to a larger polypeptide which acts as a carrier during recombinant production and purification, as well as during immunization to produce anti-peptide antibodies.

Epitope-bearing peptides also may be synthesized using known methods of
30 chemical synthesis. For instance, Houghten has described a simple method for synthesis of large numbers of peptides, such as 10-20 mg of 248 different 13 residue peptides representing single amino acid variants of a segment of the HAI polypeptide which were prepared and characterized (by ELISA-type binding studies) in less than four

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weeks. Houghten, R. A., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:5131-5135 (1985). This "Simultaneous Multiple Peptide Synthesis (SMPS)" process is further described in U.S. Patent No. 4,631,211 to Houghten et al. (1986). In this procedure the individual resins for the solid-phase synthesis of various peptides are contained in separate solvent-permeable packets, enabling the optimal use of the many identical repetitive steps involved in solid-phase methods.

A completely manual procedure allows 500-1000 or more syntheses to be conducted simultaneously. Houghten et al., *supra*, at 5134.

Epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are used to induce antibodies according to methods well known in the art. See, for instance, Sutcliffe et al., *supra*; Wilson et al., *supra*; Chow, M. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:910-914; and Bittle, F.J. et al., J. Gen. Virol. 66:2347-2354 (1985).

Generally, animals may be immunized with free peptide; however, anti-peptide antibody titer may be boosted by coupling of the peptide to a macromolecular carrier, such as keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH) or tetanus toxoid. For instance, peptides containing cysteine may be coupled to carrier using a linker such as maleimidobenzoyl-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester (MBS), while other peptides may be coupled to carrier using a more general linking agent such as glutaraldehyde.

Animals such as rabbits, rats and mice are immunized with either free or carriercoupled peptides, for instance, by intraperitoneal and/or intradermal injection of emulsions containing about 100 ug peptide or carrier protein and Freund's adjuvant. Several booster injections may be needed, for instance, at intervals of about two weeks, to provide a useful titer of anti-peptide antibody which can be detected, for example, by ELISA assay using free peptide adsorbed to a solid surface. The titer of anti-peptide antibodies in serum from an immunized animal may be increased by selection of anti-peptide antibodies, for instance, by adsorption to the peptide on a solid support and elution of the selected antibodies according to methods well known in the art.

Immunogenic epitope-bearing peptides of the invention, i.e., those parts of a protein that elicit an antibody response when the whole protein is the immunogen, are identified according to methods known in the art. For instance, Geysen et al., 1984, *supra*, discloses a procedure for rapid concurrent synthesis on solid supports of hundreds of peptides of sufficient purity to react in an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. Interaction of synthesized peptides with antibodies is then easily detected without

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removing them from the support. In this manner a peptide bearing an immunogenic epitope of a desired protein may be identified routinely by one of ordinary skill in the art. For instance, the immunologically important epitope in the coat protein of foot-and-mouth disease virus was located by Geysen et al. with a resolution of seven amino acids by
5 synthesis of an overlapping set of all 208 possible hexapeptides covering the entire 213 amino acid sequence of the protein. Then, a complete replacement set of peptides in which all 20 amino acids were substituted in turn at every position within the epitope were synthesized, and the particular amino acids conferring specificity for the reaction with antibody were determined. Thus, peptide analogs of the epitope-bearing peptides of
10 the invention can be made routinely by this method. U.S. Patent No. 4,708,781 to Geysen (1987) further describes this method of identifying a peptide bearing an immunogenic epitope of a desired protein.

Further still, U.S. Patent No. 5,194,392 to Geysen (1990) describes a general method of detecting or determining the sequence of monomers (amino acids or other
15 compounds) which is a topological equivalent of the epitope (i.e., a "mimotope") which is complementary to a particular paratope (antigen binding site) of an antibody of interest. More generally, U.S. Patent No. 4,433,092 to Geysen (1989) describes a method of detecting or determining a sequence of monomers which is a topographical equivalent of a ligand which is complementary to the ligand binding site of a particular receptor of
20 interest. Similarly, U.S. Patent No. 5,480,971 to Houghten, R. A. et al. (1996) on Peralkylated Oligopeptide Mixtures discloses linear C1-C7-alkyl peralkylated oligopeptides and sets and libraries of such peptides, as well as methods for using such oligopeptide sets and libraries for determining the sequence of a peralkylated
oligopeptide that preferentially binds to an acceptor molecule of interest. Thus, non-
25 peptide analogs of the epitope-bearing peptides of the invention also can be made routinely by these methods.

Use of lipolytic enzymes in industrial processes

30 The invention also relates to the use of the lipolytic enzyme according to the invention in a selected number of industrial processes. Despite the long-term experience obtained with these processes, the lipolytic enzyme according to the invention features a number of significant advantages over the enzymes currently used. Depending on the

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specific application, these advantages can include aspects like lower production costs, higher specificity towards the substrate, less antigenic, less undesirable side activities, higher yields when produced in a suitable microorganism, more suitable pH and temperature ranges, better tastes of the final product as well as food grade and kosher aspects.

5 The present invention also relates to methods for preparing a dough or a baked product comprising incorporating into the dough an effective amount of a lipolytic enzyme of the present invention which improves one or more properties of the dough or the baked product obtained from the dough relative to a dough or a baked product in which the polypeptide is not incorporated.

10 The phrase "incorporating into the dough" is defined herein as adding the lipolytic enzyme according to the invention to the dough, any ingredient from which the dough is to be made, and/or any mixture of dough ingredients from which the dough is to be made. In other words, the lipolytic enzyme according to the invention may be added in any step of the dough preparation and may be added in one, two or more steps. The lipolytic enzyme according to the invention is added to the ingredients of a dough that is kneaded and baked to make the baked product using methods well known in the art. See, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,567,046, EP-A-426,211, JP-A-60-78529, JP-A-62-111629, and JP-A-63-258528.

15 20 The term "effective amount" is defined herein as an amount of the lipolytic enzyme according to the invention that is sufficient for providing a measurable effect on at least one property of interest of the dough and/or baked product.

The term "improved property" is defined herein as any property of a dough and/or a product obtained from the dough, particularly a baked product, which is improved by the action of the lipolytic enzyme according to the invention relative to a dough or product in which the lipolytic enzyme according to the invention is not incorporated. The improved property may include, but is not limited to, increased strength of the dough, increased elasticity of the dough, increased stability of the dough, reduced stickiness of the dough, improved extensibility of the dough, improved flavour of the baked product, improved anti-staling of the baked product.

25 30 The improved property may be determined by comparison of a dough and/or a baked product prepared with and without addition of a polypeptide of the present invention in accordance with the methods of present invention are described below in

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the Examples. Organoleptic qualities may be evaluated using procedures well established in the baking industry, and may include, for example, the use of a panel of trained taste-testers.

5 The term "increased strength of the dough" is defined herein as the property of a dough that has generally more elastic properties and/or requires more work input to mould and shape.

The term "increased elasticity of the dough" is defined herein as the property of a dough which has a higher tendency to regain its original shape after being subjected to a certain physical strain.

10 The term "increased stability of the dough" is defined herein as the property of a dough that is less susceptible to mechanical abuse thus better maintaining its shape and volume.

The term "reduced stickiness of the dough" is defined herein as the property of a dough that has less tendency to adhere to surfaces, e.g., in the dough production machinery, and is either evaluated empirically by the skilled test baker or measured by the use of a texture analyser (e.g., TAXT2) as known in the art.

The term "improved extensibility of the dough" is defined herein as the property of a dough that can be subjected to increased strain or stretching without rupture.

20 The term "improved machineability of the dough" is defined herein as the property of a dough that is generally less sticky and/or more firm and/or more elastic.

The term "increased volume of the baked product" is measured as the specific volume of a given loaf of bread (volume/weight) determined typically by the traditional rapeseed displacement method.

25 The term "Improved crumb structure of the baked product" is defined herein as the property of a baked product with finer and/or thinner cell walls in the crumb and/or more uniform/homogenous distribution of cells in the crumb and is usually evaluated empirically by the skilled test baker.

30 The term "improved softness of the baked product" is the opposite of "firmness" and is defined herein as the property of a baked product that is more easily compressed and is evaluated either empirically by the skilled test baker or measured by the use of a texture analyzer (e.g., TAXT2) as known in the art.

The term "improved flavor of the baked product" is evaluated by a trained test panel.

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The term "improved anti-staling of the baked product" is defined herein as the properties of a baked product that have a reduced rate of deterioration of quality parameters, e.g., softness and/or elasticity, during storage.

The term "dough" is defined herein as a mixture of flour and other ingredients
5 firm enough to knead or roll. The dough may be fresh, frozen, pre-bared, or pre-baked. The preparation of frozen dough is described by Kulp and Lorenz in Frozen and Refrigerated Doughs and Batters.

The term "baked product" is defined herein as any product prepared from a dough, either of a soft or a crisp character. Examples of baked products, whether of a
10 white, light or dark type, which may be advantageously produced by the present invention are bread (in particular white, whole-meal or rye bread), typically in the form of loaves or rolls, French baguette-type bread, pasta, pita bread, tortillas, tacos, cakes, pancakes, biscuits, cookies, pie crusts, steamed bread, and crisp bread, and the like.

Lipolytic enzyme of the present invention and/or additional enzymes to be used
15 in the methods of the present invention may be in any form suitable for the use in question, e.g., in the form of a dry powder, agglomerated powder, or granulate, in particular a non-dusting granulate, liquid, in particular a stabilized liquid, or protected enzyme such described in WO01/11974 and WO02/26044. Granulates and agglomerated powders may be prepared by conventional methods, e.g., by spraying the
20 lipolytic enzyme according to the invention onto a carrier in a fluid-bed granulator. The carrier may consist of particulate cores having a suitable particle size. The carrier may be soluble or insoluble, e.g., a salt (such as NaCl or sodium sulphate), sugar (such as sucrose or lactose), sugar alcohol (such as sorbitol), starch, rice, corn grits, or soy. The lipolytic enzyme according to the invention and/or additional enzymes may be contained
25 in slow-release formulations. Methods for preparing slow-release formulations are well known in the art. Adding nutritionally acceptable stabilizers such as sugar, sugar alcohol, or another polyol, and/or lactic acid or another organic acid according to established methods may for instance, stabilize liquid enzyme preparations.

The lipolytic enzyme according to the invention may also be incorporated in
30 yeast comprising compositions such as disclosed in EP-A-0619947, EP-A-0659344 and WO02/49441.

For inclusion in pre-mixes of flour it is advantageous that the polypeptide according to the invention is in the form of a dry product, e.g., a non-dusting granulate,

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whereas for inclusion together with a liquid it is advantageously in a liquid form.

One or more additional enzymes may also be incorporated into the dough. The additional enzyme may be of any origin, including mammalian and plant, and preferably of microbial (bacterial, yeast or fungal) origin and may be obtained by techniques
5 conventionally used in the art.

In a preferred embodiment, the additional enzyme may be an amylase, such as an alpha-amylase (useful for providing sugars fermentable by yeast and retarding staling) or beta-amylase, cyclodextrin glucanotransferase, peptidase, in particular, an
10 exopeptidase (useful in flavour enhancement), transglutaminase, lipase (useful for the modification of lipids present in the dough or dough constituents so as to soften the dough), phospholipase, cellulase, hemicellulase, in particular a pentosanase such as xylanase (useful for the partial hydrolysis of pentosans which increases the extensibility of the dough), protease (useful for gluten weakening in particular when using hard wheat flour), protein disulfide isomerase, e.g., a protein disulfide isomerase as disclosed in WO
15 95/00636, glycosyltransferase, peroxidase (useful for improving the dough consistency), laccase, or oxidase, e.g., an glucose oxidase, hexose oxidase, aldose oxidase, pyranose oxidase, lipoxygenase or L-amino acid oxidase (useful in improving dough consistency).

When one or more additional enzyme activities are to be added in accordance
20 with the methods of the present invention, these activities may be added separately or together with the polypeptide according to the invention, optionally as constituent(s) of the bread-improving and/or dough-improving composition. The other enzyme activities may be any of the enzymes described above and may be dosed in accordance with established baking practices.

25 The present invention also relates to methods for preparing a baked product comprising baking a dough obtained by a method of the present invention to produce a baked product. The baking of the dough to produce a baked product may be performed using methods well known in the art.

The present invention also relates to doughs and baked products, respectively,
30 produced by the methods of the present invention.

The present invention further relates to a pre-mix, e.g., in the form of a flour composition, for dough and/or baked products made from dough, in which the pre-mix comprises a polypeptide of the present invention. The term "pre-mix" is defined herein to

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be understood in its conventional meaning, i.e., as a mix of baking agents, generally including flour, which may be used not only in industrial bread-baking plants/facilities, but also in retail bakeries. The pre-mix may be prepared by mixing the polypeptide or a bread-improving and/or dough-improving composition of the invention comprising the polypeptide with a suitable carrier such as flour, starch, a sugar, or a salt. The pre-mix may contain other dough-improving and/or bread-improving additives, e.g., any of the additives, including enzymes, mentioned above.

The present invention further relates to baking additives in the form of a granulate or agglomerated powder, which comprise a polypeptide of the present invention. The baking additive preferably has a narrow particle size distribution with more than 95% (by weight) of the particles in the range from 25 to 500 μm .

In dough and bread making the present invention may be used in combination with the processing aids defined hereinbefore such as the chemical processing aids like oxidants (e.g. ascorbic acid), reducing agents (e.g. L-cysteine), oxidoreductases (e.g. glucose oxidase) and/or other enzymes such as polysaccharide modifying enzymes (e.g. α -amylase, hemicellulase, branching enzymes, etc.) and/or protein modifying enzymes (endoprotease, exoprotease, branching enzymes, etc.).

EXAMPLE 1

20

Fermentation of *Aspergillus niger*

Lipolytic enzymes encoded by the nucleotide sequence as provided herein were obtained by constructing expression plasmids containing the DNA sequences, transforming an *A. niger* strain with this plasmid and growing the *Aspergillus niger* strains in the following way.

Fresh spores (10^6 - 10^7) of *A. niger* strains were inoculated in 20 ml CSL-medium (100 ml flask, baffled) and grown for 20-24 hours at 34°C and 170 rpm. After inoculation of 5-10 ml CSL pre-culture in 100 ml CSM medium (500 ml flask, baffled) the strains were fermented at 34°C and 170 rpm for 3-5 days.

Cell-free supernatants were obtained by centrifugation in 50 ml Greiner tubes (30 minutes, 5000 rpm). The supernatants were pre-filtered over a GF/A Whatman Glass microfiber filter (150 mm ϕ) to remove the larger particles, adjusted to pH 5 with 4 N

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KOH (if necessary) and sterile filtrated over a 0.2 μ m (bottle-top) filter with suction to remove the fungal material. The supernatants were stored at 4°C (or -20°C).

5 The CSL medium consisted of (in amount per litre): 100 g Corn Steep Solids (Roquette), 1 g $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.5 g $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 10 g glucose $\cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 0.25 g Basildon (antifoam). The ingredients were dissolved in demi-water and the pH was adjusted to pH 5.8 with NaOH or H_2SO_4 ; 100 ml flasks with baffle and foam ball were filled with 20 ml fermentation broth and sterilized for 20 minutes at 120°C after which 200 μ l of a solution containing 5000 IU/ml penicillin and 5 mg/ml Streptomycin was added to each flask after cooling to room temperature.

10 The CSM medium consisted of (in amount per litre): 150 g maltose $\cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, 60 g Soytone (pepton), 1 g $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, 15 g $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.08 g Tween 80, 0.02 g Basildon (antifoam), 20 g MES, 1 g L-arginine. The ingredients were dissolved in demi-water and the pH was adjusted to pH 6.2 with NaOH or H_2SO_4 ; 500 ml flasks with baffle and foam ball were filled with 100 ml fermentation broth and sterilized for 20 minutes at 15 120°C after which 1 ml of a solution containing 5000 IU/ml penicillin and 5 mg/ml Streptomycin was added to each flask after cooling to room temperature.

EXAMPLE 2

Purification of the lipolytic enzymes of the invention

20

Step 1 - Preparation of ultrafiltrates

The supernatants of the cultures, as obtained in Example 1, were ultrafiltrated to remove the low molecular contaminations that could interfere with the enzymatic activity determinations and the baking tests. Ultrafiltration of 30 ml supernatant was performed in 25 a Millipore Labscale TFF system equipped with a filter with a 10 kDa cut-off.

Depending on their colour, the samples were washed 3-5 times with 40 ml volumes of cold 100 mM phosphate buffer pH 6.0 including 0.5 mM CaCl_2 . The final volume of the enzyme solution was 30 ml and is further referred to as "ultrafiltrate".

30 Step 2 - Determination of the lipolytic enzymes concentration by A280 and HPSEC.

The concentration of the lipolytic enzymes in the ultrafiltrate was calculated from the extinction at 280 nm (A280) attributable to the lipolytic enzymes and the calculated molecular extinction coefficient of the lipolytic enzymes. Measurement of the A280 was

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performed in an Uvikon XL Secomam spectrophotometer (Beun de Ronde, Abcoude, The Netherlands).

The molecular extinction coefficient of an enzyme can be calculated from the number of tyrosine, tryptophan and cysteine residues per enzyme molecule (S.C. Gill and P.H. von Hippel, Anal. Biochem. 182, 319-326 (1989)). The molecular extinction coefficient of these amino acids are 1280, 5690 and 120 $M^{-1}.cm^{-1}$ respectively. The number of tyrosine, tryptophan and cysteine residues in the lipolytic enzymes of the invention can be deduced from the protein sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39. The calculated extinction coefficients of the lipolytic enzymes of the invention are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2

Lipolytic enzyme	SEQ ID NO:	# amino acids			Calculated M.W. (Da)	Calculated extinction coefficient at 280 nm	
		Trp	Tyr	Cys		$M^{-1}.cm^{-1}$	$(1\text{ mg/ml})^{-1}.cm^{-1}$
NBE028	3	13	26	6	64141	107970	1.7
NBE029	6	14	27	6	63250	114940	1.8
NBE030	9	17	26	6	59952	130730	2.2
NBE031	12	9	27	4	61173	86250	1.4
NBE032	15	3	13	6	29683	34430	1.2
NBE033	18	7	24	2	44890	70790	1.6
NBE034	21	11	19	7	53796	87750	1.6
NBE036	24	10	23	7	64945	87180	1.3
NBE038	27	13	29	4	55161	111570	2.2
NBE039	30	11	26	6	59298	96590	1.6
NBE043	33	16	35	8	62564	136800	2.2
NBE045	36	0	6	6	26688	8400	0.31
NBE042	39	14	30	7	61593	118900	1.9

The extinction of the ultrafiltrate at 280 nm (A_{280}) that is attributable to the lipolytic enzymes depends on the purity of the enzyme sample. This purity was

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determined using HPSEC (High Performance Size Exclusion Chromatography) with a TSK SW-XL column (300*7,8 mm; MW range 10-300 kDa). The elution buffer consisted of 25 mM sodium phosphate buffer pH 6.0 and was used at a flow of 1 ml/min. Samples of 5—100 µl were injected. The absorbance at 280 nm was measured.

- 5 The A280 in the ultrafiltrate attributable to the lipolytic enzyme of the invention was obtained from the ratio of the peak surface of the respective lipolytic enzyme peak in the chromatogram and the total surface of the peaks absorbing at 280 nm. The lipolytic enzyme concentration in the ultrafiltrate was then calculated by multiplying the A280 of the ultrafiltrate by the ratio described above and divided by the calculated extinction
- 10 coefficient (1 mg/ml solution – Table 2 most right column) for each lipolytic enzyme.

EXAMPLE 3

Activity measurements

- The cell-free supernatants obtained in Example 1 were subjected to the lipase,
- 15 phospholipase and galactolipase assays as summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Lipolytic enzyme activities in the cell free supernatants as prepared in Example 1.

Lipolytic enzyme	Lipase	phospho lipase A	lyso phospho lipase	galacto lipase
NBE028	+	+	+	0
NBE029	+	+	+	0
NBE031	+++	+	+	+
NBE032	++	+	+	0
NBE033	+	++	+	+
NBE034	0	+	0	0
NBE036	0	+	+	0
NBE038	0	+	0	0
NBE039	+	0	0	0
NBE043	+	0	0	0

0 = not different from blanc; +/++/+++ = higher than blanc;

- 20 Lipase activity was determined spectrophotometrically by using 2,3-mercapto-1-propanol-tributyrate (TBDMP) as a substrate. Lipase hydrolyses the sulphide bond of

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TBDMP thereby liberating thio-butanoic acid which in a subsequent reaction with 4,4,-
dithiodipyridine (DTDP) forms 4-thiopyridone. The latter is in a tautomeric equilibrium
with 4-mercaptopyridine which absorbs at 334 nm. The reaction is carried out in 0.1 M
acetate buffer pH 5.0 containing 0.2 % Triton-X100, 0.65 mM TBDMP and 0.2 mM DTDP
5 at 37°C. One lipase unit is defined as the amount of enzyme that liberates 1 micromole
of 4 thio-butanoic acid per minute at the reaction conditions stated.

Phospholipase A was determined spectrophotometrically by using 1,2-
dithiodioctanoyl-phosphatidylcholine as a substrate. Phospholipase A hydrolyses the
10 sulphide bond at the 1 position (PLA1) or the 2 position (PLA2) thereby liberating 4 thio-
octanoic acid which, in a subsequent reaction reacts with 4,4'-dithiopyridine to form 4-
thiopyridone. The latter is in tautomeric equilibrium with 4-mercaptopyridine that absorbs
at 334 nm. The reaction is carried out in 0.1 M acetate buffer pH 4.0 containing 0.2 %
Triton-X100, 0.65 mM substrate and 0.2 mM DTDP at 37°C. One phospholipase A unit
15 (PLA) is defined as the amount of enzyme that liberates 1 micromole of 4 thio-octanoic
acid per minute at the reaction conditions stated.

Lysophospholipase activity was determined with ^{31}P -NMR spectroscopy by
using lysophosphatidyl-choline as a substrate. Lysophospholipase hydrolyses the ester
20 bond thereby liberating the fatty acid from the glycerol moiety. The so-formed
glycerolphosphocholine is quantified using NMR.

The reaction is carried out in 50 mM acetic acid buffer pH 4.5 further containing 1 mg/ml
lysophosphatidylcholine and 5 mM CaCl_2 for 30 minutes at 55°C.

One lysophospholipase unit (LPC) is defined as the amount of enzyme that forms 1
25 micromole of 4 glycerolphosphocholine per minute at the reaction conditions stated.

Galactolipase activity was determined with ^1H -NMR spectroscopy by using
digalactosyldiglyceride as a substrate, according to the method described by Hirayama
and Matsuda (1972) Agric. Biol. Chem. 36, 1831. Galactolipase hydrolyses the ester
30 bond between the fatty acids and the glycerol backbone thereby liberating one or both
fatty acids. The reaction is carried out in 50 mM acetic acid buffer pH 4.5 further
containing 4 mM CaCl_2 , 0.2% Triton X-100 and 1 mg/ml digalactosyldiglyceride (Lipid
Products) for 30 minutes at 30°C. One galactolipase unit is defined as the amount of

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enzyme that forms 1 micromole of fatty acid per minute at the reaction conditions stated.

The ultrafiltrates obtained in Example 2, were subjected to the FAU enzyme activity measurement. The activity of the fungal alpha-amylase was measured using Phadebas Amylase test tablets (Pharmacia). Phadebas tablets contain a water insoluble starch substrate and a blue dye, bound by cross-linking to the substrate. The substrate is hydrolysed by fungal amylase, releasing dyed soluble maltodextrins that go into solution. A calibration curve was prepared with a solution containing a reference fungal alpha amylase activity. From the reference and unknown samples appropriate dilutions were prepared in 50 mM malic acid buffer pH 5.5. Samples of 5 ml were incubated with 30°C for 5 minutes, a Phadebas tablet was added and after 15 minutes the reaction was stopped by the addition of 1.0 ml 0.5 N sodium hydroxide. The mixtures were allowed to cool down to room temperature for 5 minutes after which 4.0 ml water was added, shaken by hand and after 15 minutes the samples were centrifuged at 4700 rpm for 10 minutes. The extinction of the top layers was measured at 620 nm. The OD 620 nm is a measure for fungal alpha amylase activity. One fungal amylase unit (FAU) is defined herein as the amount of enzyme that converts 1 gram of starch (100% dry matter) per hour into a product having a transmission at 620 nm after reaction with a iodine solution of known strength at the reaction conditions stated.

20

Table 4. FAU and protein in the ultrafiltrates as prepared in Example 2.

lipolytic enzyme	Protein (mg/ml) from the 280 nm analysis	fungal amylase (FAU/ml)
NBE028	2.3	4.5
NBE029	1.3	3.0
NBE030	0.4	2.6
NBE031	0.1	2.5
NBE032	1.0	0.3
NBE033	ND	0.3

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NBE034	ND	2.7
NBE036	ND	3.4
NBE038	2.0	3.7
NBE039	2.2	0.6
NBE043	0.1	0.2
NBE045	ND	4.0
NBE042	1.6	1.5

In addition to the activities mentioned in Table 4, minor activities of glucoamylase was also present, however in such low amounts that these enzymes did not interfere in the baking experiments described in example 4.

5

EXAMPLE 4

Baking experiments 1 – pup loaves

Pup loaves were baked from 150 gram dough pieces obtained by mixing 200 g flour (Kolibri™/Ibis™ in a ratio of 80/20), 1,4 g dried baker's yeast (Fermipan®), 4 g salt, 3 g sugar, 10 mg ascorbic acid, 116 g water and 2 g fat. After mixing for 6 minutes and 15 seconds in a pin mixer, the dough was divided into pieces of 150 grams and proofed for 45 minutes at 30°C, punched, proofed for another 25 minutes, moulded and panned. Proofing took place at a relative humidity of 90-100%. After a final proof of 70 minutes at 30°C, the dough was baked for 20 minutes at 225°C.

The various effects (Tables 5 and 6) of the different lipolytic enzymes in the baking experiments were compared with a control containing the same amount of fungal amylase that was added otherwise by the dosage of the ultrafiltrate (for the fungal amylase activity in the ultrafiltrates see Table 4). This was necessary since the amounts of fungal amylase added with the lipolytic enzymes in particular affected the loaf volume, not the other parameters. The volume of the breads with the control amount of fungal amylase added was taken as 100%.

Table 5.

effect		Score				
		1	2	3	4	5
Dough	dough stickiness	too sticky	sticky	control bread	much better	excellent dry
	dough extensibility	Too short	Shorter than the control	control bread	good	too long
baked bread	crumb structure	poor	non-uniform	control bread	good	excellent
	crust colour	Nearly white	too light	control bread	excellent	too dark
	crumb colour	Far too yellow	too yellow	control bread	excellent	absolutely white
	staling	Far too firm	too firm	control bread	softer	excellent

- Loaf volume was determined by the Bread Volume Measurer BVM-3 (RI Cards Instruments AB, Viken, Sweden). The principle of this measurement is based on the reflection of ultrasound measured by a sensor around a rotating bread. A measurement time was taken of 45 seconds.

Dough stickiness and extensibility were evaluated by a qualified baker using the scale depicted in Table 5. The average of 2 loaves per object was measured.

- 10 After these tests the dough pieces were rounded and a first proof was performed for 45 minutes at 30°C and hereafter the dough was punched, moulded, panned, proofed for 75 minutes at 30°C. The relative humidity during the proofs was set at 85%.

- 15 Subsequently the stability of the proofed dough was judged by the presence of bladders, torn side crust and irregular curved surfaces of the crust. The dough pieces were baked for 20 minutes at 225°C. Loaf volumes were determined by the BVM-3 method. In the table the average is presented of 2 breads that are baked from the same object.

The crumb structure was judged by a qualified baker using the scale depicted in Table 5. After storing the loaves for three days in polyethylene bags at room temperature crumb firmness was measured using a Stevens Texture Analyser. Two slices of 2 cm thickness from the centre of each loaf were analysed by the texture analyser using a probe of 1.5 inch diameter, a compression depth of 5 mm (25%) and a rate of compression of 0.5 mm/sec. In the table the average is shown of two measurements.

Crust colour was judged by a qualified baker according to the scale depicted in Table 5. As a reference the standard recipe for Dutch tin bread was used.

Crumb colour was judged by a qualified baker according to the scale depicted in Table 5. The colour of the crumb of the control breads was judged as normal (3). As a positive control the breads of 2 objects are used with the same composition as the control plus 0.5% soya flour. The proofing and baking procedure are the same as that of the control without soya flour. The latter is judged as "excellent".

The overhanging top of the bread was judged by the hanging of the top in relation to the baking tin, the lower the edges of the top the lower the judgement. The less hanging, the better the judgement.

Staling of the bread was judged by feeling the firmness of the crumb of slices of the bread. Before slicing took place, the bread was stored in a plastic bag at room temperature for 4 days. The softer the crumb of the slices is, the better the judgement.

20

Table 6. Baking performance of the lipolytic enzymes of the invention

Lipolytic enzyme	Parameter								
	Volume (%)	Dough stickyness	Dough extensibility	Dough stability	Crumb structure	Crust colour	Crumb colour	Overhanging top	Staling
NBE028	100	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	4
NBE029	104	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	3
NBE030	107	3	2	4	4	4	4	3	3
NBE031	102	3	2	4	5	4	4	4	4
NBE032	98	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	3

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NBE033	105	3	2	4	2	4	3	3	3
NBE034	104	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3
NBE036	100	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	3
NBE038	109	3	3	4	5	4	4	3	3
NBE039	109	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	3
NBE043	106	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	3
NBE045	110	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4
NBE042	110	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	3

EXAMPLE 5**Baking experiments 2 – batard**

- 5 The baking performance of lipolytic enzymes according to the invention was tested in the French type of bread called "batard". Preparation of batards in a standard baking process was done by mixing 3000 g of wheat flour at circa 20°C, 70 g compressed yeast, 60 g salt, 68 ppm ascorbic acid, 30 ppm Bakezyme® HS₂₀₀₀ (fungal hemicellulase), 7 ppm Bakezyme® P500 (fungal α -amylase) and 1680 ml water (8–
- 10 10°C) in a spiral mixer (Diosna: 2 minutes in speed 1; 100 Wh input in speed 2). The dough temperature was 27°C. The machineability of the dough was analysed by hand by a baker. The dough was given a bulk proof of 15 minutes in a proofing cabinet at 32°C and 90% RH. Afterwards the dough was divided into 6 pieces of 350 g, rounded and proofed for 15 minutes at 32°C and 90% RH. At the end of this period the dough pieces
- 15 were moulded and shaped and given a final proof of 90 minutes at 32°C and 90% RH. The fully proofed doughs were cut in the length of the dough piece and baked in an oven at 240°C for 30 minutes with initial steam addition. After cooling down to room temperature the volumes of the loaves were determined by the BVM-method (see example 4).

20

Break, shred and shape of the breads were analysed directly after cooling down to room temperature by a qualified baker using the score in Table 7. After 16 hours (overnight) storage in a closed box at room temperature the crumb quality was assessed a qualified baker. The value for the breads (Table 8) was derived from 1 object.

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Table 7

Effect		Score				
		1	2	3	4	5
Break and shred		extremely weak and soft	weak and soft	control bread	thin and crispy crust firm break of the cut	crust too thin, too hard
Crumb structure		poor	not uniform	control bread	good	excellent
shape	height	flat	medium	control bread	larger than (3)	Much larger than (3)
	cut	cut closed	cut closed	control bread	completely opened	completely opened; teared

5

Table 8. Baking performance of the lipolytic enzymes of the invention

lipolytic enzyme	parameter				
	Dosage*	Loaf volume (%)	Break & Shred	Shape	Crumb structure
None	0	100	3	3	3
NBE028	0.75	3	4	4	4
NBE030	3	103	4	4	3
NBE031	2.5	95	4	4	3
NBE036	ND	88	3	3	3
NBE038	30	100	4	4	3

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10. A vector according to claim 9 wherein said polynucleotide sequence according to claims 1 to 8 is operatively linked with regulatory sequences suitable for expression of said polynucleotide sequence in a suitable host cell.
- 5 11. A vector according to claim 10 wherein said suitable host cell is a filamentous fungus.
12. A method for manufacturing a polynucleotide according to claims 1 – 8 or a vector according to claims 9 to 11 comprising the steps of culturing a host cell transformed with said polynucleotide or said vector and isolating said polynucleotide or said vector from said host cell.
- 10 13. An isolated lipolytic enzyme selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 or functional equivalents thereof.
14. An isolated lipolytic enzyme according to claim 13 obtainable from *Aspergillus niger*.
- 15 15. An isolated lipolytic enzyme obtainable by expressing a polynucleotide according to claims 1 to 8 or a vector according to claims 9 to 11 in an appropriate host cell, e.g. *Aspergillus niger*.
16. Recombinant lipolytic enzyme comprising a functional domain of any of the lipolytic enzymes according to claims 13-15.
-
- 20 17. A method for manufacturing a lipolytic enzyme according to claims 13 to 16 comprising the steps of transforming a suitable host cell with an isolated polynucleotide according to claims 1 to 8 or a vector according to claims 9 to 11, culturing said cell under conditions allowing expression of said polynucleotide and optionally purifying the encoded polypeptide from said cell or culture medium.
- 25 18. A recombinant host cell comprising a polynucleotide according to claims 1 to 8 or a vector according to claims 9 to 11.

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19. A recombinant host cell expressing a lipolytic enzyme according to claims 13 to 16.
20. Purified antibodies reactive with a lipolytic enzyme according to claims 13 to 16.
21. Fusion protein comprising a lipolytic enzyme sequence according to claims 13 to 16.
22. A process for the production of dough comprising adding a lipolytic enzyme according to anyone of claims 13-16.
23. A process for the production of a baked product from a dough as prepared by the process of claim 22.
24. Use of a lipolytic enzyme according to anyone of claims 13-16 for the preparation of a dough and/or the baked product thereof.

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385	390	395
Leu Asn Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Thr Leu Leu Ser His Tyr Pro Asn Ile		

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405 410 415
 Ser Ala Leu Gly Cys Pro Tyr Gly Trp Gly Asn Thr Thr Trp Pro Lys
 420 425 430
 Leu Gly Tyr Glu Tyr Lys Arg Tyr Glu Ser Met Ala Gly Asp Leu Cys
 435 440 445
 Met Val Ala Pro Arg Arg Leu Leu Ser Gln Lys Met Lys Glu Tyr Glu
 450 455 460
 Glu Gln Val Phe Ala Tyr Arg Trp Asp Val Ala Ala Leu Asn Asp Ser
 465 470 475 480
 Ser Thr Ile Gly Val Ala His Phe Ala Glu Ile Pro Phe Val Phe Ala
 485 490 495
 Asn Pro Val Gln Asn Ile Thr Pro Leu Gly Ser Asp Pro Ala Arg Leu
 500 505 510
 Glu Leu Gly Asn Leu Ala Ala Arg Met Trp Thr Ala Phe Val Thr Asp
 515 520 525
 Leu Asp Pro Asn Gly His Gly Val Ser Gly Ile Pro His Trp Pro Lys
 530 535 540
 Tyr Asn Leu Thr Asp Pro Arg Asp Phe Val Phe Arg Leu Pro Arg Asp
 545 550 555 560
 Gly Ser Tyr Val Glu Lys Asp Thr Phe Arg Thr Gly Gly Ile Asp Tyr
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 <212> DNA
 <213> Aspergillus niger

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 gggtcagcct acgtggcatt aggtcttaag agaactctgag ggaaaggatt tcaactagaa 240
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 cgaacataac gaattaaaaa ttctcattct ctggcaaggc ttcgaaatgt ttgtttcctc 660
 gcttgcctta ttagcactta ttgtccttt gatcgcaatt gcggtaaaaa tagaacagcc 720
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ccagcactat aatcaagacc tctttctcgg tattccatat gcacagcaac ctattggtga	840
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agaatattca cccgcatgtg ttggatttaa tcagacagag ggtgcttccg aagcctgcct	960
tactctcaat gtcgtccgcc cggcaagcat cgtctttct gaaagtcttc ccgttgctgg	1020
tcagtatata ccccaaatct gatcagaagg gccagaactg acttgcgct cggccccagt	1080
ctggattcat ggcgggggat tcacctccgg ctcttcatca gagaacaat acaatctgtc	1140
cttcatcggt gatcagtcag tccaaatgga aaagcccgtt atcgagtcga gtctaaatta	1200
tcgtcttcaa tgctggggtt ttatgtggag caaggagatg aaggaagccg gagtagggaa	1260
cctgggactt agagaccaac gattagctct gcattggata caagaaagta ggtatctcga	1320
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gaccctgctc aggttacaat ttggggtgaa agtgccggcg ctaatagtgt tggcacacat	1440
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gacattcctc agataggaat ccccgccata atggttgga ggcaccgtc cggatatgga	1980
aatcaataca agcgtgtggc cgcatttcag ggtgatgtta acatccatgc cgcacgtagg	2040
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tttgtgacaa cattggacc aaatcattct ggaggtatgg tcccacatc cattcctatg	2340
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tataatatgt cccgtttggc ctgttttgta gtaactctca tagcctgctg cttgagaact	2940
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catcaagact actaccta atagtcactga agaaggctgt agactgaaag cgcgacattg	3060
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agaactaagt acatacgacc atagggtgtg gaaaacaggg cttcccgtcc gtcagccgt	3180
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gttgtatgtt ttgtttctc tataaaactt ttggtcgggc atctcgagat gtcttcagg	3300
atgctaaaac cttcgggttc ctcacagcgg agatggtgtc aactggcttt ttaaatgcat	3360
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gtcaagacat atgcttattg tgaccaccag accataaatc ggagtattca cagcttatat	3480
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gattatttga aaatataggt agttttgaat aacattcttg cacacgagct ttagctggat	3600
tagtaagatg tgacgccgat tttgggtttg attatgtcat catttggcag ttccccaga	3660
ggacagcccc gttaagaacg aaccttttct gagcccgat acaaatgcgg ggaacagaga	3720
tgaggagatg ccgaagcatg ctttggcaaa cagaagccac tgtgaaaaac cattcacaga	3780
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<212> DNA

<213> Aspergillus niger

<220>

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1 5 10 15	
gca att gcg gta aaa ata gaa cag cca gga ata aat cca aat ccc aca	96
Ala Ile Ala Val Lys Ile Glu Gln Pro Gly Ile Asn Pro Asn Pro Thr	
20 25 30	
gct act gta cga aat ggc acc tac tat ggt ctc cat aac cag cac tat	144
Ala Thr Val Arg Asn Gly Thr Tyr Tyr Gly Leu His Asn Gln His Tyr	
35 40 45	
aat caa gac ctc ttt ctc ggt att cca tat gca cag caa cct att ggt	192
Asn Gln Asp Leu Phe Leu Gly Ile Pro Tyr Ala Gln Gln Pro Ile Gly	
50 55 60	
gac ctt cgc ttg cgg acc cca cga tea atg aac acc tcc tgg cca gta	240
Asp Leu Arg Leu Arg Thr Pro Arg Ser Met Asn Thr Ser Trp Pro Val	
65 70 75 80	
cca aga aat gca aca gaa tat tca ccc gca tgt gtt gga ttt aat cag	288
Pro Arg Asn Ala Thr Glu Tyr Ser Pro Ala Cys Val Gly Phe Asn Gln	
85 90 95	
aca gag ggt gct tcc gaa gcc tgc ctt act ctc aat gtc gtc cgc ccg	336
Thr Glu Gly Ala Ser Glu Ala Cys Leu Thr Leu Asn Val Val Arg Pro	
100 105 110	
gca agc atc gct ctt tct gaa agt ctt ccc gtt gct gtc tgg att cat	384
Ala Ser Ile Ala Leu Ser Glu Ser Leu Pro Val Ala Val Trp Ile His	
115 120 125	

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ggc ggg gga ttc acc tcc ggc tct tca tca gag aaa caa tac aat ctg Gly Gly Gly Phe Thr Ser Gly Ser Ser Ser Glu Lys Gln Tyr Asn Leu 130 135 140	432
tcc ttc atc gtt gat cag tca gtc caa atg gaa aag ccc gtt atc gca Ser Phe Ile Val Asp Gln Ser Val Gln Met Glu Lys Pro Val Ile Ala 145 150 155 160	480
gtc agt cta aat tat cgt ctt caa tgc tgg ggt ttt atg tgg agc aag Val Ser Leu Asn Tyr Arg Leu Gln Cys Trp Gly Phe Met Trp Ser Lys 165 170 175	528
gag atg aag gaa gcc gga gta ggg aac ctg gga ctt aga gac caa cga Glu Met Lys Glu Ala Gly Val Gly Asn Leu Gly Leu Arg Asp Gln Arg 180 185 190	576
tta gct ctg cat tgg ata caa gaa aac att gct gcg ttt ggt gga gac Leu Ala Leu His Trp Ile Gln Glu Asn Ile Ala Ala Phe Gly Gly Asp 195 200 205	624
cct gct cag gtt aca att tgg ggt gaa agt gcc ggc gct aat agt gtt Pro Ala Gln Val Thr Ile Trp Gly Glu Ser Ala Gly Ala Asn Ser Val 210 215 220	672
ggc aca cat ctg gtt gct tac gga ggg cgc gat gat ggt ata ttc cgt Gly Thr His Leu Val Ala Tyr Gly Gly Arg Asp Asp Gly Ile Phe Arg 225 230 235 240	720
gca gct atc agt gaa agt ggt gcc cca agt gtt tac caa cgt tat cca Ala Ala Ile Ser Glu Ser Gly Ala Pro Ser Val Tyr Gln Arg Tyr Pro 245 250 255	768
aca cct gct gaa tgg cag ccc tat tat gat ggt att gtg aat gca tca Thr Pro Ala Glu Trp Gln Pro Tyr Tyr Asp Gly Ile Val Asn Ala Ser 260 265 270	816
ggc tgc agt tca gca acg gat act ttg gct tgt ctc cga aca att cca Gly Cys Ser Ser Ala Thr Asp Thr Leu Ala Cys Leu Arg Thr Ile Pro 275 280 285	864
act aac ata ttg cat ggc atc ttt gac aac acg tct att gta ccc atg Thr Asn Ile Leu His Gly Ile Phe Asp Asn Thr Ser Ile Val Pro Met 290 295 300	912
cac gct att tca ggc ctc agc gga gca aaa ttc att cct gtc ata gat His Ala Ile Ser Gly Leu Ser Gly Ala Lys Phe Ile Pro Val Ile Asp 305 310 315 320	960
gac gac ttc att aaa gag agt gcc acg gtt cag ctc cag aag ggc aac Asp Asp Phe Ile Lys Glu Ser Ala Thr Val Gln Leu Gln Lys Gly Asn 325 330 335	1008
ttc gtc aaa gtt ccc tac ttg att gga gct aac gcc gac gaa ggg act Phe Val Lys Val Pro Tyr Leu Ile Gly Ala Asn Ala Asp Glu Gly Thr 340 345 350	1056
gca ttt gct gtg gag gga gtc aac aca gat gct gag ttt cgc gag cta Ala Phe Ala Val Glu Gly Val Asn Thr Asp Ala Glu Phe Arg Glu Leu	1104

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Val Lys Gly Trp Gly Leu Asn Asn Ala Thr Thr Asp Ile Leu Glu Ala			
370	375	380	
cta tac cca gac att cct cag ata gga atc ccc gcc ata atg gtt gga			1200
Leu Tyr Pro Asp Ile Pro Gln Ile Gly Ile Pro Ala Ile Met Val Gly			
385	390	395	400
agg cca ccg tcc gga tat gga aat caa tac aag cgt gtg gcc gca ttt			1248
Arg Pro Pro Ser Gly Tyr Gly Asn Gln Tyr Lys Arg Val Ala Ala Phe			
405	410	415	
cag ggt gat gtt aac atc cat gcc gca cgt agg ttg acc agt cag atc			1296
Gln Gly Asp Val Asn Ile His Ala Ala Arg Arg Leu Thr Ser Gln Ile			
420	425	430	
tgg tca tcc cgc aat atc tca gta tat agc tac atg ttt gac gtt atc			1344
Trp Ser Ser Arg Asn Ile Ser Val Tyr Ser Tyr Met Phe Asp Val Ile			
435	440	445	
agc cct gga tat ggc ccc tct gct ggt tcc tat gct ggg gct act cat			1392
Ser Pro Gly Tyr Gly Pro Ser Ala Gly Ser Tyr Ala Gly Ala Thr His			
450	455	460	
ggt act gat att ccg tac gtt ttc tat aat ctg gat ggc ctg ggg tat			1440
Gly Thr Asp Ile Pro Tyr Val Phe Tyr Asn Leu Asp Gly Leu Gly Tyr			
465	470	475	480
gac tcg aac aac aag tcc ata gaa agc ata cct aac agt tat tcc cgc			1488
Asp Ser Asn Asn Lys Ser Ile Glu Ser Ile Pro Asn Ser Tyr Ser Arg			
485	490	495	
atg agc aaa att atg tca aga atg tgg gtc agt ttt gtg aca aca ttg			1536
Met Ser Lys Ile Met Ser Arg Met Trp Val Ser Phe Val Thr Thr Leu			
500	505	510	
gac cca aat cat tct gga ggt atg gtc cca cat ccc att cct atg att			1584
Asp Pro Asn His Ser Gly Gly Met Val Pro His Pro Ile Pro Met Ile			
515	520	525	
gcg caa tgt cag acc cga gct gaa tca act atc ttc tta gga act aat			1632
Ala Gln Cys Gln Thr Arg Ala Glu Ser Thr Ile Phe Leu Gly Thr Asn			
530	535	540	
gtt cag tgg ccg cca tac aat atc gat aat ccg gag ata atc ttt ttc			1680
Val Gln Trp Pro Pro Tyr Asn Ile Asp Asn Pro Glu Ile Ile Phe Phe			
545	550	555	560
gat acc gat gtc acg aac ctc aca tat act tgg ccc gca ggt ctt tac			1728
Asp Thr Asp Val Thr Asn Leu Thr Tyr Thr Trp Pro Ala Gly Leu Tyr			
565	570	575	
gcc cac tgg tgg taa			1743
Ala His Trp Trp			
580			

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<212> PRT
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Ala Thr Val Arg Asn Gly Thr Tyr Tyr Gly Leu His Asn Gln His Tyr
35 40 45
Asn Gln Asp Leu Phe Leu Gly Ile Pro Tyr Ala Gln Gln Pro Ile Gly
50 55 60
Asp Leu Arg Leu Arg Thr Pro Arg Ser Met Asn Thr Ser Trp Pro Val
65 70 75 80
Pro Arg Asn Ala Thr Glu Tyr Ser Pro Ala Cys Val Gly Phe Asn Gln
85 90 95
Thr Glu Gly Ala Ser Glu Ala Cys Leu Thr Leu Asn Val Val Arg Pro
100 105 110
Ala Ser Ile Ala Leu Ser Glu Ser Leu Pro Val Ala Val Trp Ile His
115 120 125
Gly Gly Gly Phe Thr Ser Gly Ser Ser Ser Glu Lys Gln Tyr Asn Leu
130 135 140
Ser Phe Ile Val Asp Gln Ser Val Gln Met Glu Lys Pro Val Ile Ala
145 150 155 160
Val Ser Leu Asn Tyr Arg Leu Gln Cys Trp Gly Phe Met Trp Ser Lys
165 170 175
Glu Met Lys Glu Ala Gly Val Gly Asn Leu Gly Leu Arg Asp Gln Arg
180 185 190
Leu Ala Leu His Trp Ile Gln Glu Asn Ile Ala Ala Phe Gly Gly Asp
195 200 205
Pro Ala Gln Val Thr Ile Trp Gly Glu Ser Ala Gly Ala Asn Ser Val
210 215 220
Gly Thr His Leu Val Ala Tyr Gly Gly Arg Asp Asp Gly Ile Phe Arg
225 230 235 240
Ala Ala Ile Ser Glu Ser Gly Ala Pro Ser Val Tyr Gln Arg Tyr Pro
245 250 255
Thr Pro Ala Glu Trp Gln Pro Tyr Tyr Asp Gly Ile Val Asn Ala Ser
260 265 270
Gly Cys Ser Ser Ala Thr Asp Thr Leu Ala Cys Leu Arg Thr Ile Pro
275 280 285
Thr Asn Ile Leu His Gly Ile Phe Asp Asn Thr Ser Ile Val Pro Met

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gcgggatgtt tcaattcatc tatcccatc agaactctggg ggtagcctat acacaccatc 2640
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 <212> DNA
 <213> *Aspergillus niger*

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(1623)

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 ttg ggc act tat gcg ccc tac tac gcg aat ttg aca tgg gag caa cca 96
 Leu Gly Thr Tyr Ala Pro Tyr Tyr Ala Asn Leu Thr Trp Glu Gln Pro
 20 25 30
 cgg act ctg tcc aac tgg tcc aac ctt acc gtc gag aca cgg aca ggg 144
 Arg Thr Leu Ser Asn Trp Ser Asn Leu Thr Val Glu Thr Arg Thr Gly
 35 40 45
 acg ttc att ggt atg ctc aat gac act tac cca gac gtt cga cag ttt 192
 Thr Phe Ile Gly Met Leu Asn Asp Thr Tyr Pro Asp Val Arg Gln Phe
 50 55 60
 ctg cga gtt cct tat gcc aag cct cct att ggg gat tta aga tgg ctt 240
 Leu Arg Val Pro Tyr Ala Lys Pro Pro Ile Gly Asp Leu Arg Trp Leu
 65 70 75 80
 cct cct cat cgg ctt gac aac tca agc aga aca tat gac tcc acc ttc 288
 Pro-Pro-His Arg Leu Asp Asn Ser Ser Arg Thr Tyr Asp Ser Thr Phe
 85 90 95
 tat ggc cca gcc tgt ccg cag tat gtt cca gca gag agc gat ttt tgg 336
 Tyr Gly Pro Ala Cys Pro Gln Tyr Val Pro Ala Glu Ser Asp Phe Trp
 100 105 110
 aat gaa tat gaa ccg gag aat ttg ctg ctc aat gtc ggc gaa agg ctc 384
 Asn Glu Tyr Glu Pro Glu Asn Leu Leu Leu Asn Val Gly Glu Arg Leu
 115 120 125
 aac cag ggc tct acg gca tgg tcc tcg tca gag gat tgc ctg tcc cta 432
 Asn Gln Gly Ser Thr Ala Trp Ser Ser Ser Glu Asp Cys Leu Ser Leu
 130 135 140
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385 390 395 400	
att gaa gaa ggc gaa tca gac tgt ctg gca gtg act gac ctt gcg cta	1248
Ile Glu Glu Gly Glu Ser Asp Cys Leu Ala Val Thr Asp Leu Ala Leu	
405 410 415	
cgt gcg tcc att ggg ctc gag acc tat cgc tac tac tgg gct ggc aac	1296
Arg Ala Ser Ile Gly Leu Glu Thr Tyr Arg Tyr Tyr Trp Ala Gly Asn	
420 425 430	
ttc tcc aat atc agt ccc gta ccg tgg cta gga gca ttc cac tgg acc	1344
Phe Ser Asn Ile Ser Pro Val Pro Trp Leu Gly Ala Phe His Trp Thr	
435 440 445	
gac ctg ctg atg atc ttc ggt acg tat aat ctg gac gtc ggc gag atc	1392
Asp Leu Leu Met Ile Phe Gly Thr Tyr Asn Leu Asp Val Gly Glu Ile	
450 455 460	
tcg cag ttg gaa gtc gac acc tct gcc acg atg caa gat tat cta ctc	1440
Ser Gln Leu Glu Val Asp Thr Ser Ala Thr Met Gln Asp Tyr Leu Leu	
465 470 475 480	
gcc ttt ctg aag gac tca tca acc gtc agc gag acg gtc gga tgg ccg	1488
Ala Phe Leu Lys Asp Ser Ser Thr Val Ser Glu Thr Val Gly Trp Pro	
485 490 495	
tta tat ctg ggc aac gag acc aac gga gga ctc atc ctg gag ttc ggt	1536
Leu Tyr Leu Gly Asn Glu Thr Asn Gly Gly Leu Ile Leu Glu Phe Gly	
500 505 510	
aac ggc aca gca gtg cgg acc atc aca ggt gac tgg ctc gac gcg gga	1584
Asn Gly Thr Ala Val Arg Thr Ile Thr Gly Asp Trp Leu Asp Ala Gly	
515 520 525	
tgt ttc aat tca tct atc cca ttc aga atc tgg ggg tag	1623
Cys Phe Asn Ser Ser Ile Pro Phe Arg Ile Trp Gly	
530 535 540	

<210> 9

<211> 540

<212> PRT

<213> Aspergillus niger

<400> 9

Met Val Gln Gly Val Ala Phe Gly Leu Leu Gly Leu Ala Ala Ser Ala	
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Arg Thr Leu Ser Asn Trp Ser Asn Leu Thr Val Glu Thr Arg Thr Gly	
35 40 45	

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 Pro Pro His Arg Leu Asp Asn Ser Ser Arg Thr Tyr Asp Ser Thr Phe
 85 90 95
 Tyr Gly Pro Ala Cys Pro Gln Tyr Val Pro Ala Glu Ser Asp Phe Trp
 100 105 110
 Asn Glu Tyr Glu Pro Glu Asn Leu Leu Asn Val Gly Glu Arg Leu
 115 120 125
 Asn Gln Gly Ser Thr Ala Trp Ser Ser Ser Glu Asp Cys Leu Ser Leu
 130 135 140
 Ala Val Trp Thr Pro Ser Tyr Ala Asn Glu Thr Ser Lys Leu Pro Val
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Leu Phe Val Thr Gly Gly Gly Gly Ile Thr Gly Gly Ile Asn Ile
 165 170 175
 Pro Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Ala Trp Val Ser Arg Ser Gln Glu His Ile
 180 185 190
 Val Val Thr Ile Asn Tyr Arg Val Asn Ile Phe Gly Asn Pro Lys Ser
 195 200 205
 Arg Ala Leu Asn Asp Thr Ser Leu Thr Leu Met Asp Val Arg Ala Ala
 210 215 220
 Val Glu Trp Val Tyr Glu Asn Ile Glu Ala Phe Gly Gly Asn Pro Glu
 225 230 235 240
 Asn Ile Met Val Arg Leu Gln Val Ser Ser His Met Thr Arg Ala Asn
 245 250 255
 Ser Lys Gln Leu Trp Gly Gln Ser Gln Gly Ala Leu Leu Thr His Leu
 260 265 270
 Tyr Thr Leu Ala Trp Pro Glu Glu Pro Leu Ala Ala Lys Phe Gly Val
 275 280 285
 Ile Ser Gln Gly Ala Ser Ala Thr Leu Asn Leu Ser Thr Thr Pro Asp
 290 295 300
 Val Tyr Gln Asp Phe Asp Ile Val Ala Lys Gly Leu Gly Cys Asn Tyr
 305 310 315 320
 Gly Asp Asp Ala Glu Ala Glu Leu Glu Cys Met Arg Gly Ile Ser Trp
 325 330 335
 Val Gln Ile Glu Glu Tyr Ile Asn Arg Tyr Asn Ser Ser Pro Ser Ile
 340 345 350
 Ala Phe Thr Asn Tyr Ile Pro Asp Glu Lys Tyr Ile Phe Ser Asp Glu
 355 360 365
 Arg Gln Arg Tyr Leu Glu Arg Lys Val Ala Arg Gly Pro Ser Ile Arg
 370 375 380
 Ser Asp Thr Ala Arg Glu Phe Pro Ser Thr Asn Thr Thr Ser Val Asn
 385 390 395 400

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Ile Glu Glu Gly Glu Ser Asp Cys Leu Ala Val Thr Asp Leu Ala Leu
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Arg Ala Ser Ile Gly Leu Glu Thr Tyr Arg Tyr Tyr Trp Ala Gly Asn
420 425 430
Phe Ser Asn Ile Ser Pro Val Pro Trp Leu Gly Ala Phe His Trp Thr
435 440 445
Asp Leu Leu Met Ile Phe Gly Thr Tyr Asn Leu Asp Val Gly Glu Ile
450 455 460
Ser Gln Leu Glu Val Asp Thr Ser Ala Thr Met Gln Asp Tyr Leu Leu
465 470 475 480
Ala Phe Leu Lys Asp Ser Ser Thr Val Ser Glu Thr Val Gly Trp Pro
485 490 495
Leu Tyr Leu Gly Asn Glu Thr Asn Gly Gly Leu Ile Leu Glu Phe Gly
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<213> Aspergillus niger

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<212> DNA

<213> *Aspergillus niger*

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Trp Ala Thr Pro Val Gln Arg Asp Ala Ala Pro Thr Val Thr Ile Ala	
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His Pro Ser Ala Thr Val Ile Gly Lys Ser Gly Asn Val Glu Ser Phe	
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Asn Asn Ile Pro Phe Ala Gln Ala Pro Thr Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Lys	
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Pro Pro Gln Pro Leu Glu Thr Ala Leu Gly Thr Val Gln Ala Thr Gly	
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115 120 125	
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Pro Ala Gly Thr Thr Ala Asp Ser Lys Leu Pro Val Leu Val Trp Ile	
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Phe Gly Gly Gly Phe Glu Leu Gly Ser Lys Ala Met Tyr Asp Gly Thr	
145 150 155 160	
acg atg gta tca tcg tcg ata gac aag aac atg cct atc gtg ttt gta	528
Thr Met Val Ser Ser Ser Ile Asp Lys Asn Met Pro Ile Val Phe Val	
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atc ctg gag gac ggg tcc gcg aac cta ggg ctc ctg gac caa cgc ctt	624
Ile Leu Glu Asp Gly Ser Ala Asn Leu Gly Leu Leu Asp Gln Arg Leu	
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225 230 235 240	
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Leu Phe Arg Gly Ala Ile Met Asp Ser Gly Ser Val Val Pro Ala Asp	
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Pro Val Asp Gly Val Lys Gly Gln Gln Val Tyr Asp Ala Val Val Glu	
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Ser Ala Gly Cys Ser Ser Ser Asn Asp Thr Leu Ala Cys Leu Arg Glu	
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Leu Asp Tyr Thr Asp Phe Leu Asn Ala Ala Asn Ser Val Pro Gly Ile	
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Leu Ser Tyr His Ser Val Ala Leu Ser Tyr Val Pro Arg Pro Asp Gly	
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Thr Ala Leu Ser Ala Ser Pro Asp Val Leu Gly Lys Ala Gly Lys Tyr	
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Ala Arg Val Pro Phe Ile Val Gly Asp Gln Glu Asp Glu Gly Thr Leu	
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Tyr Leu Ala Ser Tyr Phe Phe Tyr Asp Ala Ser Arg Glu Gln Leu Glu	
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gaa cta gtg gcc ctg tac cca gac acc acc acg tac ggg tct ccg ttc	1248
Glu Leu Val Ala Leu Tyr Pro Asp Thr Thr Thr Tyr Gly Ser Pro Phe	
405 410 415	
agg aca ggc gcg gcc aac aac tgg tat ccg caa ttt aag cga ttg gcc	1296
Arg Thr Gly Ala Ala Asn Asn Trp Tyr Pro Gln Phe Lys Arg Leu Ala	
420 425 430	
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Ala Thr Tyr Asp Tyr Gly Thr Pro Val Leu Gly Thr Phe His Gly Ser	
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gac ctg ctg cag gtg ttc tat ggg atc aag cca aac tat gca gct agt	1488
Asp Leu Leu Gln Val Phe Tyr Gly Ile Lys Pro Asn Tyr Ala Ala Ser	
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Ser Ser His Thr Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Phe Val Tyr Thr Leu Asp Pro Asn	
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Ser Asn Arg Gly Glu Tyr Ile Glu Trp Pro Gln Trp Lys Glu Ser Arg	
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<210> 12

<211> 562

<212> PRT

<213> Aspergillus niger

<400> 12

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35 40 45
Asn Asn Ile Pro Phe Ala Gln Ala Pro Thr Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Lys
50 55 60
Pro Pro Gln Pro Leu Glu Thr Ala Leu Gly Thr Val Gln Ala Thr Gly
65 70 75 80
Ala Ser Gln Ser Cys Pro Gln Met Tyr Phe Thr Thr Asp Glu Ser Glu
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195	200	205
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Leu Phe Arg Gly Ala Ile Met Asp Ser Gly Ser Val Val Pro Ala Asp		
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Ser Ala Gly Cys Ser Ser Ser Asn Asp Thr Leu Ala Cys Leu Arg Glu		
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Thr Ala Leu Ser Ala Ser Pro Asp Val Leu Gly Lys Ala Gly Lys Tyr		
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Tyr Leu Ala Ser Tyr Phe Phe Tyr Asp Ala Ser Arg Glu Gln Leu Glu		
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405	410	415
Arg Thr Gly Ala Ala Asn Asn Trp Tyr Pro Gln Phe Lys Arg Leu Ala		
420	425	430
Ala Ile Leu Gly Asp Leu Val Phe Thr Ile Thr Arg Arg Ala Phe Leu		
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 500 505 510
 Ser Asn Arg Gly Glu Tyr Ile Glu Trp Pro Gln Trp Lys Glu Ser Arg
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 Gln Leu Met Asn Phe Gly Ala Asn Asp Ala Ser Leu Leu Thr Asp Asp
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<212> DNA

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<210> 14

<211> 834

<212> DNA

<213> *Aspergillus niger*

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(834)

<400> 14

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Leu Gly Tyr Ser Ile Asn Asp Phe Ser Cys Asn Ser Thr Glu His Pro
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Asn Pro Val Val Leu Leu His Gly Leu Gly Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Glu Asp
35 40 45
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Leu Asn Tyr Leu Gln Gly Trp Leu Gln Thr Gln Gly Tyr Cys Thr Tyr
50 55 60
gcc aaa acc tac ggt gca tat gaa ggc ttc ccc ttt gtc ggc ggc ctc 240
Ala Lys Thr Tyr Gly Ala Tyr Glu Gly Phe Pro Phe Val Gly Gly Leu
65 70 75 80
aag gcc atc gcc gaa tcg gcc acg gaa atc gcc gcg tac atc cgc gag 288
Lys Ala Ile Ala Glu Ser Ala Thr Glu Ile Ala Ala Tyr Ile Arg Glu
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Ser	Glu	Met	Leu	Asp	Lys	Leu	Val	Ala	Ile	Ala	Pro	Pro	Thr	Arg	Gly		
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Thr	Asn	Leu	Ala	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Asp	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Val	Leu	Gly	Asn	Leu		
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Ser	Arg	Asp	Leu	Ile	Gly	Asp	Val	Leu	Asp	Thr	Val	Gly	Cys	Ala	Ala		
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Cys	Asp	Asp	Leu	Gly	Pro	Asp	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ile	Asp	Arg	Leu	Asn	Asp		
			180					185					190				
ggc	gag	cct	atc	gtg	cag	ccg	gga	aat	aat	cta	acg	gtg	att	gca	tcg	624	
Gly	Glu	Pro	Ile	Val	Gln	Pro	Gly	Asn	Asn	Leu	Thr	Val	Ile	Ala	Ser		
			195					200					205				
cgg	tcc	gac	gaa	ttg	gtc	acc	cca	acc	acc	acc	tcc	ttc	gtg	cat	gaa	672	
Arg	Ser	Asp	Glu	Leu	Val	Thr	Pro	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ser	Phe	Val	His	Glu		
			210					215					220				
gat	ggg	gtg	acc	aat	gaa	tgg	gtg	caa	gac	act	tgt	cct	cta	gac	cct	720	
Asp	Gly	Val	Thr	Asn	Glu	Trp	Val	Gln	Asp	Thr	Cys	Pro	Leu	Asp	Pro		
					225			230					235		240		
gtc	ggt	cat	atc	ggt	gag	gca	tac	gat	ctg	aac	gtc	tgg	aat	ttg	gtc	768	
Val	Gly	His	Ile	Gly	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Asn	Val	Trp	Asn	Leu	Val		
					245					250				255			
aaa	aac	gcc	ttg	gac	tct	acg	ccg	aag	cgt	gag	ttc	gtc	tgc	tcg	ctg	816	
Lys	Asn	Ala	Leu	Asp	Ser	Thr	Pro	Lys	Arg	Glu	Phe	Val	Cys	Ser	Leu		
			260					265					270				
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Gly	Ser	Pro	Gly	Arg													
			275														

<210> 15

<211> 277

<212> PRT

<213> Aspergillus niger

<400> 15

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Asn Pro Val Val Leu Leu His Gly Leu Gly Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Glu Asp
35           40           45
Leu Asn Tyr Leu Gln Gly Trp Leu Gln Thr Gln Gly Tyr Cys Thr Tyr
50           55           60
Ala Lys Thr Tyr Gly Ala Tyr Glu Gly Phe Pro Phe Val Gly Gly Leu
65           70           75           80
Lys Ala Ile Ala Glu Ser Ala Thr Glu Ile Ala Ala Tyr Ile Arg Glu
85           90           95
Val Lys Glu Lys Thr Gly Ala Asp Lys Ile Asp Leu Val Gly His Ser
100          105          110
Glu Gly Ala Phe Gln Thr Leu Tyr Val Pro Lys Phe Glu Asp Gly Ile
115          120          125
Ser Glu Met Leu Asp Lys Leu Val Ala Ile Ala Pro Pro Thr Arg Gly
130          135          140
Thr Asn Leu Ala Gly Ile Tyr Asp Ile Ala Tyr Val Leu Gly Asn Leu
145          150          155          160
Ser Arg Asp Leu Ile Gly Asp Val Leu Asp Thr Val Gly Cys Ala Ala
165          170          175
Cys Asp Asp Leu Gly Pro Asp Gly Ala Ala Ile Asp Arg Leu Asn Asp
180          185          190
Gly Glu Pro Ile Val Gln Pro Gly Asn Asn Leu Thr Val Ile Ala Ser
195          200          205
Arg Ser Asp Glu Leu Val Thr Pro Thr Thr Thr Ser Phe Val His Glu
210          215          220
Asp Gly Val Thr Asn Glu Trp Val Gln Asp Thr Cys Pro Leu Asp Pro
225          230          235          240
Val Gly His Ile Gly Glu Ala Tyr Asp Leu Asn Val Trp Asn Leu Val
245          250          255
Lys Asn Ala Leu Asp Ser Thr Pro Lys Arg Glu Phe Val Cys Ser Leu
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Gly Ser Pro Gly Arg
275

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<210> 16

<211> 1881

<212> DNA

<213> Aspergillus niger

<400> 16.

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60



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cggcctacaa catctctac cgactacag acagtcagta caagccctcc tgggctgtga 660
ccacctgct ggtgcccccc gtggcgcct ccgcccggt caaccagagt gtcctgctct 720
cccaccagat cgcctacgat tegtgcagc tcaatgccag tcccagctac gccatgtaca 780
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acgtccccga gttgaacatt gccgtctgg ccgtgggtgg tctactccc aatgttacca 1080
gcgtcatgga caggtgacc tcgaccatca gtgcgggact catccccgcc gccgccctgg 1140
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gcattttcga cggaacgtat gcgcagcagt acaagaccga ggggtgcacg atccgcaatg 1620
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<210> 17

<211> 1257

<212> DNA

<213> *Aspergillus niger*

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(1257)

<400> 17

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21078WO.ST25.txt

Met Tyr Ile Pro Ser Val Leu Leu Leu Ala Ala Ser Leu Phe His Gly	
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gca acg gcg ctg ccc acg ccc ggc tcc acg ccc atc ccg ccc agc cag	96
Ala Thr Ala Leu Pro Thr Pro Gly Ser Thr Pro Ile Pro Pro Ser Gln	
20 25 30	
gat ccc tgg tac agt gcg ccc gag ggc ttc gag gag gct gat ccc ggt	144
Asp Pro Trp Tyr Ser Ala Pro Glu Gly Phe Glu Glu Ala Asp Pro Gly	
35 40 45	
gcc atc ctg cgc gtg cgg ccc gcg ccc ggc aac ttg acc gtg gta gtg	192
Ala Ile Leu Arg Val Arg Pro Ala Pro Gly Asn Leu Thr Val Val Val	
50 55 60	
ggc aat gcg tcg gcg gcc tac aac atc ctc tac cgc act aca gac agt	240
Gly Asn Ala Ser Ala Ala Tyr Asn Ile Leu Tyr Arg Thr Thr Asp Ser	
65 70 75 80	
cag tac aag ccc tcc tgg gct gtg acc acc ctg ctg gtg ccc ccc gtg	288
Gln Tyr Lys Pro Ser Trp Ala Val Thr Thr Leu Leu Val Pro Pro Val	
85 90 95	
gcc gcc tcc gcc gcc gtc aac cag agt gtc ctg ctc tcc cac cag atc	336
Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Val Asn Gln Ser Val Leu Leu Ser His Gln Ile	
100 105 110	
gcc tac gat tcg ttc gac gtc aat gcc agt ccc agc tac gcc atg tac	384
Ala Tyr Asp Ser Phe Asp Val Asn Ala Ser Pro Ser Tyr Ala Met Tyr	
115 120 125	
acc agc ccg ccc tcc gat att atc ctc gcc ctg cag cgc ggc tgg ttc	432
Thr Ser Pro Pro Ser Asp Ile Ile Leu Ala Leu Gln Arg Gly Trp Phe	
130 135 140	
gtt aac gtc ccc gat tac gag ggc ccc aat gcc tct ttc acc gcc ggt	480
Val Asn Val Pro Asp Tyr Glu Gly Pro Asn Ala Ser Phe Thr Ala Gly	
145 150 155 160	
gtg cag tcc ggc cat gcc acc ctc gac tcg gtc cgc agc gtg ctc gcc	528
Val Gln Ser Gly His Ala Thr Leu Asp Ser Val Arg Ser Val Leu Ala	
165 170 175	
tcc gga ttc ggc ctg aac gag gac gcc cag tac gct etg tgg ggt tac	576
Ser Gly Phe Gly Leu Asn Glu Asp Ala Gln Tyr Ala Leu Trp Gly Tyr	
180 185 190	
tct ggc ggt gcc ttg gcc agc gaa tgg gct gct gaa ctg cag atg caa	624
Ser Gly Gly Ala Leu Ala Ser Glu Trp Ala Ala Glu Leu Gln Met Gln	
195 200 205	
tac gct ccc gag ttg aac att gcc ggt ctg gcc gtg ggt ggt ctc act	672
Tyr Ala Pro Glu Leu Asn Ile Ala Gly Leu Ala Val Gly Gly Leu Thr	
210 215 220	
ccc aat gtt acc agc gtc atg gac acg gtg acc tcg acc atc agt gcg	720
Pro Asn Val Thr Ser Val Met Asp Thr Val Thr Ser Thr Ile Ser Ala	
225 230 235 240	

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gga ctc atc ccc gcc gcc gcc ctg ggt ctg tcg agc cag cac ccc gag	768
Gly Leu Ile Pro Ala Ala Ala Leu Gly Leu Ser Ser Gln His Pro Glu	
245 250 255	
acc tac gag ttc atc ctc agc cag ctc aag acg acg gga ccc tac aac	816
Thr Tyr Glu Phe Ile Leu Ser Gln Leu Lys Thr Thr Gly Pro Tyr Asn	
260 265 270	
cgc aca gga ttc cta gcc gcc aag gac ctg acc ctg tcc gag gcg gag	864
Arg Thr Gly Phe Leu Ala Ala Lys Asp Leu Thr Leu Ser Glu Ala Glu	
275 280 285	
gtc ttc tac gcc ttc cag aac atc ttc gat tac ttt gtc aac gga tcg	912
Val Phe Tyr Ala Phe Gln Asn Ile Phe Asp Tyr Phe Val Asn Gly Ser	
290 295 300	
gcc acg ttc cag gcg gag gtg gtg cag aag gcg ctg aac cag gac gga	960
Ala Thr Phe Gln Ala Glu Val Val Gln Lys Ala Leu Asn Gln Asp Gly	
305 310 315 320	
tac atg ggc tac cat ggg ttc ccg cag atg ccg gtg ctc gcg tac aag	1008
Tyr Met Gly Tyr His Gly Phe Pro Gln Met Pro Val Leu Ala Tyr Lys	
325 330 335	
gct att cac gat gag atc agt ccc atc cag gat acg gat cgc gtg atc	1056
Ala Ile His Asp Glu Ile Ser Pro Ile Gln Asp Thr Asp Arg Val Ile	
340 345 350	
aag cgc tac tgt ggt ctg gga ttg aac atc ttg tat gag cgg aac acc	1104
Lys Arg Tyr Cys Gly Leu Gly Leu Asn Ile Leu Tyr Glu Arg Asn Thr	
355 360 365	
atc ggt ggc cac tcg gca gag cag gtg aat ggc aac gcc agg gcg tgg	1152
Ile Gly Gly His Ser Ala Glu Gln Val Asn Gly Asn Ala Arg Ala Trp	
370 375 380	
aac tgg ttg acg agc att ttc gac gga acg tat gcg cag cag tac aag	1200
Asn Trp Leu Thr Ser Ile Phe Asp Gly Thr Tyr Ala Gln Gln Tyr Lys	
385 390 395 400	
acc gag ggg tgc acg atc cgc aat gtc act ctg aac acg act tcc tcc	1248
Thr Glu Gly Cys Thr Ile Arg Asn Val Thr Leu Asn Thr Thr Ser Ser	
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ggt tat tag	1257
Val Tyr	

<210> 18

<211> 418

<212> PRT

<213> Aspergillus niger

<400> 18

Met Tyr Ile Pro Ser Val Leu Leu Leu Ala Ala Ser Leu Phe His Gly

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      20           25           30
Asp Pro Trp Tyr Ser Ala Pro Glu Gly Phe Glu Glu Ala Asp Pro Gly
      35           40           45
Ala Ile Leu Arg Val Arg Pro Ala Pro Gly Asn Leu Thr Val Val Val
      50           55           60
Gly Asn Ala Ser Ala Ala Tyr Asn Ile Leu Tyr Arg Thr Thr Asp Ser
65           70           75           80
Gln Tyr Lys Pro Ser Trp Ala Val Thr Thr Leu Leu Val Pro Pro Val
      85           90           95
Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Val Asn Gln Ser Val Leu Leu Ser His Gln Ile
      100           105           110
Ala Tyr Asp Ser Phe Asp Val Asn Ala Ser Pro Ser Tyr Ala Met Tyr
      115           120           125
Thr Ser Pro Pro Ser Asp Ile Ile Leu Ala Leu Gln Arg Gly Trp Phe
      130           135           140
Val Asn Val Pro Asp Tyr Glu Gly Pro Asn Ala Ser Phe Thr Ala Gly
145           150           155           160
Val Gln Ser Gly His Ala Thr Leu Asp Ser Val Arg Ser Val Leu Ala
      165           170           175
Ser Gly Phe Gly Leu Asn Glu Asp Ala Gln Tyr Ala Leu Trp Gly Tyr
      180           185           190
Ser Gly Gly Ala Leu Ala Ser Glu Trp Ala Ala Glu Leu Gln Met Gln
      195           200           205
Tyr Ala Pro Glu Leu Asn Ile Ala Gly Leu Ala Val Gly Gly Leu Thr
      210           215           220
Pro Asn Val Thr Ser Val Met Asp Thr Val Thr Ser Thr Ile Ser Ala
225           230           235           240
Gly Leu Ile Pro Ala Ala Ala Leu Gly Leu Ser Ser Gln His Pro Glu
      245           250           255
Thr Tyr Glu Phe Ile Leu Ser Gln Leu Lys Thr Thr Gly Pro Tyr Asn
      260           265           270
Arg Thr Gly Phe Leu Ala Ala Lys Asp Leu Thr Leu Ser Glu Ala Glu
      275           280           285
Val Phe Tyr Ala Phe Gln Asn Ile Phe Asp Tyr Phe Val Asn Gly Ser
      290           295           300
Ala Thr Phe Gln Ala Glu Val Val Gln Lys Ala Leu Asn Gln Asp Gly
305           310           315           320
Tyr Met Gly Tyr His Gly Phe Pro Gln Met Pro Val Leu Ala Tyr Lys
      325           330           335
Ala Ile His Asp Glu Ile Ser Pro Ile Gln Asp Thr Asp Arg Val Ile
      340           345           350
Lys Arg Tyr Cys Gly Leu Gly Leu Asn Ile Leu Tyr Glu Arg Asn Thr

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355 360 365
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370 375 380
Asn Trp Leu Thr Ser Ile Phe Asp Gly Thr Tyr Ala Gln Gln Tyr Lys
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Thr Glu Gly Cys Thr Ile Arg Asn Val Thr Leu Asn Thr Thr Ser Ser
405 410 415
Val Tyr

<210> 19
<211> 2809
<212> DNA
<213> *Aspergillus niger*

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ttgcatatgt acaatctagt agtataatat ggtgtaaatc ccataacct gataactata 180
cacactatca gggcttgggt acatgagcga agtagtccca acaatcaaac aatcatccaa 240
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<210> 20

<211> 1413

<212> DNA

<213> Aspergillus niger

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(1413)

<400> 20

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gcc ctt ttt ggg tcg ctg att ttg gta ttg ctg gaa tgg gtt ata cat 96
Ala Leu Phe Gly Ser Leu Ile Leu Val Leu Leu Glu Trp Val Ile His
20 25 30
att atc aca ttc tgt ctg cct gaa cct gtt att aag ttc tgt tac gat 144
Ile Ile Thr Phe Cys Leu Pro Glu Pro Val Ile Lys Phe Cys Tyr Asp
35 40 45
cga tcc aag act atc ttc aac gcc ttc att cct ccc gat gac ccg gct 192
Arg Ser Lys Thr Ile Phe Asn Ala Phe Ile Pro Pro Asp Asp Pro Ala
50 55 60
aag cgc ggt aaa gaa gag aaa att gct gcg tcg gtt gct ctg gcg tcg 240

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Trp Ile Ile Asp Thr Ser Leu Arg Gly Leu Phe Asn Trp Arg Cys Lys	
305 310 315 320	
aac atc agc cgc tgg cag aag ctg gca ggg tac ctg cat ctg ttt tcc	1008
Asn Ile Ser Arg Trp Gln Lys Leu Ala Gly Tyr Leu His Leu Phe Ser	
325 330 335	
ttc act agc acc aag tgc gtc gtc cat tgg ttc cag att att cgg cac	1056
Phe Thr Ser Thr Lys Ser Val Val His Trp Phe Gln Ile Ile Arg His	
340 345 350	
cgg aat ttc cag ttc tac gat gac gaa atc cat gcc ccg ctc agt att	1104
Arg Asn Phe Gln Phe Tyr Asp Asp Glu Ile His Ala Pro Leu Ser Ile	
355 360 365	
gtg gcc agt gag cga ttt tac aag ccg gtc aag tac ccg act aag aac	1152
Val Ala Ser Glu Arg Phe Tyr Lys Pro Val Lys Tyr Pro Thr Lys Asn	
370 375 380	
att aag acg ccc att gtc ctg ttg tat ggc ggt agc gat agt ctc gtt	1200
Ile Lys Thr Pro Ile Val Leu Leu Tyr Gly Gly Ser Asp Ser Leu Val	
385 390 395 400	
gat atc aac gtg atg ttg tcc gag ctc cct cgc ggg acc gtg gcg aag	1248
Asp Ile Asn Val Met Leu Ser Glu Leu Pro Arg Gly Thr Val Ala Lys	
405 410 415	
gaa atc ccg cag tat gag cat tta gat ttc ttg tgg gcg cgt gat gtg	1296
Glu Ile Pro Gln Tyr Glu His Leu Asp Phe Leu Trp Ala Arg Asp Val	
420 425 430	
gac caa ttg gta ttc aac cat gtc ttc gaa gcg ctg gag cgg tac agc	1344
Asp Gln Leu Val Phe Asn His Val Phe Glu Ala Leu Glu Arg Tyr Ser	
435 440 445	
tcg gag aat cag aaa ggg aca ttg atg gag aag gtt aat ggt gcc gcg	1392
Ser Glu Asn Gln Lys Gly Thr Leu Met Glu Lys Val Asn Gly Ala Ala	
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465 470	

<210> 21
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 <212> PRT
 <213> Aspergillus niger

<400> 21
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      50      55      60
Lys Arg Gly Lys Glu Glu Lys Ile Ala Ala Ser Val Ala Leu Ala Ser
      65      70      75      80
Asp Phe Thr Asp Ile Cys Ala Leu Phe Gly Tyr Glu Ala Glu Glu His
      85      90      95
Ile Val Gln Thr Gly Asp Gly Tyr Leu Leu Gly Leu His Arg Leu Pro
      100      105      110
Tyr Arg Lys Gly Glu Glu Gly Arg Lys Ile Asn Gln Gly Glu Gly Ser
      115      120      125
Ile Lys Lys Lys Val Val Tyr Leu His His Gly Leu Met Met Cys Ser
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Leu Val Glu Arg Gly Tyr Asp Val Trp Leu Gly Asn Asn Arg Gly Asn
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Lys Tyr Ser Lys Lys Ser Val Lys His Ser Pro Leu Ser Asn Glu Phe
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Trp Asp Phe Ser Ile Asp Gln Phe Ser Phe His Asp Ile Pro Asp Ser
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      260      265      270
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Ser Ser Thr Thr Met Trp Gln Thr Ile Leu Tyr Pro Pro Ile Phe Val
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Lys Leu Pro	Val Ala Val Tyr Val His Gly Gly Ala Tyr Asn Arg Gly				
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tcatacctcg agcgataggg ccgggtatta ctccatctgg aaattgtcat gactgtagag	3780
ctcagctgtc cgggatacga gcattatccg tcagtttata aattccaggg ccatcctgct	3840
caatctcaac atgtgggctc ttacgctgtc atcatattag ttagggcca agagaatcac	3900
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<211> 1518

<212> DNA

<213> Aspergillus niger

<220>

<221> CDS

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<400> 26

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1 5 10 15	
aca ctc gct tct aca cag aat gcc gat aca ccg aca tcc gct cct act	96
Thr Leu Ala Ser Thr Gln Asn Ala Asp Thr Pro Thr Ser Ala Pro Thr	
20 25 30	
gtg caa gtc cgc aat ggc aca tac gag ggt ctc tat aat ccc acg tac	144
Val Gln Val Arg Asn Gly Thr Tyr Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Pro Thr Tyr	
35 40 45	
aat cag gac ttg ttc ctc ggc ata ccg tat gcg cag cct ccg gtt ggt	192
Asn Gln Asp Leu Phe Leu Gly Ile Pro Tyr Ala Gln Pro Pro Val Gly	
50 55 60	
gag cta cga ttc cgt cca cca caa ccg ctc aac acg acg tgg act ggc	240
Glu Leu Arg Phe Arg Pro Pro Gln Pro Leu Asn Thr Thr Trp Thr Gly	
65 70 75 80	
act cga aat gca aca gcc tat tac aat gaa tgt atc ggt tat ggt agc	288
Thr Arg Asn Ala Thr Ala Tyr Tyr Asn Glu Cys Ile Gly Tyr Gly Ser	
85 90 95	
gac gac tgg tat tgg acc gac gta gtc tcc gaa gat tgt ctc gct ctc	336
Asp Asp Trp Tyr Trp Thr Asp Val Val Ser Glu Asp Cys Leu Ala Leu	
100 105 110	
agt gtg att cga cct cac ggc atc gac tca agc gcg aag ctg ccc gtc	384
Ser Val Ile Arg Pro His Gly Ile Asp Ser Ser Ala Lys Leu Pro Val	
115 120 125	
gtc ttc tgg atg cat ggt gga gaa ttc gca gaa gga ggc act cgc gac	432
Val Phe Trp Met His Gly Gly Glu Phe Ala Glu Gly Gly Thr Arg Asp	
130 135 140	
tcc cgt tac aac ctc tcc tac atc gtc caa caa tcc cag gag atg caa	480

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gac cca gcc gtt ggt att ccg gga acc ctt caa ggt cgt ccc cca ccg      1200
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385              390              395              400
tca tac ggt tac cag tgg aag cgc gtg gct gcc ttc ctc ggc gat ctg      1248
Ser Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Trp Lys Arg Val Ala Ala Phe Leu Gly Asp Leu
              405              410              415
ctc atg cac gcg cct cgc cgc gtg aca acc cag tgg ctg gca cac tgg      1296
Leu Met His Ala Pro Arg Arg Val Thr Thr Gln Trp Leu Ala His Trp
              420              425              430
aat gta cct gcc tac gtg tat cac tgg aac gtg atg aca cta ggg cca      1344
Asn Val Pro Ala Tyr Val Tyr His Trp Asn Val Met Thr Leu Gly Pro
              435              440              445
tta gat gga gcc gcg cat ggc tat gaa gtc ccc ttc agt ttc cat aat      1392
Leu Asp Gly Ala Ala His Gly Tyr Glu Val Pro Phe Ser Phe His Asn
              450              455              460
tat gat ggt ttg ggc gat gaa cgg gga aac gac agc gtg acc tgg cca      1440
Tyr Asp Gly Leu Gly Asp Glu Arg Gly Asn Asp Ser Val Thr Trp Pro
465              470              475              480
caa cta tcg act atg atg tca cgg atg tgg gtg agc ttt att aat cat      1488
Gln Leu Ser Thr Met Met Ser Arg Met Trp Val Ser Phe Ile Asn His
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ttg gat ccg aat tat agt aat agt gag tga      1518
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<210> 27

<211> 505

<212> PRT

<213> Aspergillus niger

<400> 27

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              20              25              30
Val Gln Val Arg Asn Gly Thr Tyr Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Pro Thr Tyr
              35              40              45
Asn Gln Asp Leu Phe Leu Gly Ile Pro Tyr Ala Gln Pro Pro Val Gly
- 50              55              60
Glu Leu Arg Phe Arg Pro Pro Gln Pro Leu Asn Thr Thr Trp Thr Gly
65              70              75              80
Thr Arg Asn Ala Thr Ala Tyr Tyr Asn Glu Cys Ile Gly Tyr Gly Ser
              85              90              95

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Asp Asp Trp Tyr Trp Thr Asp Val Val Ser Glu Asp Cys Leu Ala Leu
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Ser Val Ile Arg Pro His Gly Ile Asp Ser Ser Ala Lys Leu Pro Val
    115                      120                      125
Val Phe Trp Met His Gly Gly Glu Phe Ala Glu Gly Gly Thr Arg Asp
    130                      135                      140
Ser Arg Tyr Asn Leu Ser Tyr Ile Val Gln Gln Ser Gln Glu Met Gln
    145                      150                      155                      160
Ser Pro Ile Ile Gly Val Thr Val Asn Tyr Arg Leu Ser Gly Trp Gly
    165                      170                      175
Phe Leu Tyr Ser Gln Glu Val Ala Asp Glu Gly Ser Ala Asn Leu Gly
    180                      185                      190
Leu Arg Asp Gln Arg His Ala Leu Tyr Trp Leu Gln Glu Asn Ile Ala
    195                      200                      205
Ser Phe Gly Gly Asp Pro Ser Arg Leu Thr Ile Trp Gly Gln Ser Ala
    210                      215                      220
Gly Ala Asn Ser Val Gly Leu His Leu Val Ala Tyr Asp Gly Gln Asn
    225                      230                      235                      240
Asp Gly Ile Phe Arg Ala Gly Ile Ala Glu Ser Gly Ser Val Pro Ser
    245                      250                      255
Leu Ala Ala Tyr Met Ser Ala Glu Asp Ala Gln Pro Tyr Tyr Asp Ala
    260                      265                      270
Val Val Asn Ala Thr Asn Cys Thr Gly Ser Ser Asn Thr Leu Thr Cys
    275                      280                      285
Leu Arg Glu Val Pro Thr Asp Val Leu Ser Ser Ile Phe Asn Ser Ser
    290                      295                      300
Leu Val Ala Gly Ala Gly Tyr His Pro Val Ile Asp Gly Asp Phe Leu
    305                      310                      315                      320
Arg Ala Ser Gly Ile Val Asn Leu Gln Thr Gly Gln Phe Ala Lys Thr
    325                      330                      335
Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Thr Asn Phe Asp Glu Gly Thr Lys Tyr Ala Pro
    340                      345                      350
His Gly Tyr Asn Thr Thr Asp Gln Phe Val Ser Leu Val Gln Ala Asn
    355                      360                      365
Gly Thr Asn Tyr Thr Ser Ala Leu Thr Ile Ala Ser Leu Tyr Pro Asp
    370                      375                      380
Asp Pro Ala Val Gly Ile Pro Gly Thr Leu Gln Gly Arg Pro Pro Pro
    385                      390                      395                      400
Ser Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Trp Lys Arg Val Ala Ala Phe Leu Gly Asp Leu
    405                      410                      415
Leu Met His Ala Pro Arg Arg Val Thr Thr Gln Trp Leu Ala His Trp
    420                      425                      430
Asn Val Pro Ala Tyr Val Tyr His Trp Asn Val Met Thr Leu Gly Pro
    435                      440                      445

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Leu Asp Gly Ala Ala His Gly Tyr Glu Val Pro Phe Ser Phe His Asn
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 Tyr Asp Gly Leu Gly Asp Glu Arg Gly Asn Asp Ser Val Thr Trp Pro
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 Gln Leu Ser Thr Met Met Ser Arg Met Trp Val Ser Phe Ile Asn His
 485 490 495
 Leu Asp Pro Asn Tyr Ser Asn Ser Glu
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<210> 28
 <211> 3091
 <212> DNA
 <213> *Aspergillus niger*

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 tgagtcagat ggacattgtt ggaaaagatg aacgcgcagg gaaaaaaca tgaggatttg 180
 cggggatttc gtcacatgcg gaggcgcgga ttttcccctc cggatttact tcctcaactc 240
 tcctttctct ttcatttcca tccgattga gtccaactca tctcactcga agaattctcat 300
 taatttcagg gtctctctca gccagtcga ggttccttag tttcgatcct tcagttggcc 360
 cgtcatgtcc attgaccagg aatggagcaa gcccgcagga ggatcggcca gcggagacaa 420
 ctgccaatcc ttggtatcca taccctaac agcgcgaatgg caccagctct ctgccgattc 480
 acgtcatctg cacagcctag ctgccgatta ggcttgacct cttctcactt gcggcatcag 540
 tgccgtgat actagccccc acagagtgtt tctcccttcg actgtggctc ggaacgtggg 600
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 gttctcaca tccgttaaag cattcgtggc cccgaggctc gttgcacaac acaatatgat 960
 tttcttcat ctggcaccgt ttttcttct ctttggctca gtagtatctt ctcagaacct 1020
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 gtggctggg atacgtacg cggtgcacc taccgggtct ctgcgttct ctgcgcaca 1140
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 tcaaggtcct gaagtgggtg caagagcata tcagcaaggt atgcggacac tcaccaacct 1620
 acagcaaatc accgctaatt gcagccgagc ttggaggcg atcccagtca cgttgttatc 1680

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gtcaatcaaa gccaattcgc ctataacaac ctggtcatcc gcgccggctg cgcaagcgat	1860
tcagacaccc tcgctgctt acgccgacta aacaccacag aactgcagcg catcaacatc	1920
aacacaccct taccaccgc ccaacaagca cctctctacc tgtacgggtcc cgtcgtcgac	1980
ggctccctca tcccagacta cacataccgg cttttccagc aaggcaaatt catcaaagtc	2040
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accgtcggcg aagccgacac cttcatcaa gaccaattcc ccaacatcaa cttcacccac	2160
ctaaccaagc tgaacgactg gtatctcaaa gaaaacaaa ctcgcgagtt cccaattcc	2220
tcccctact ggctccgc tagcacgcg tacggtgaaa tcagatatat ctgtccggg	2280
atctacatgt cctctgtgtt tgctagtgcc ggtgtcaaca gctggaacta tcattatgct	2340
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gattatcggc ggatatttgt ccgcacgaat gagacgagga tggagacggt gtcggaggcg	2640
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aatatataca tctatatcaa cctgcttctc atcagaatta ccaaaagacg ggtccggcac	2940
acacagctag accgagcaga tacgtcgaca tgaaccagg tgatgaaaca taatgcaaca	3000
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 <211> 1617
 <212> DNA
 <213> *Aspergillus niger*

<220>
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1 5 10 15	
gta tct tct cag aac cct acg gtg gac ctt ggc tac aca aga tat aaa	96
Val Ser Ser Gln Asn Pro Thr Val Asp Leu Gly Tyr Thr Arg Tyr Lys	
20 25 30	
ggc aaa tct ctg ccc aat ggt atc agt cag tgg ctg ggg ata cgc tac	144
Gly Lys Ser Leu Pro Asn Gly Ile Ser Gln Trp Leu Gly Ile Arg Tyr	

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35	40	45	
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50	55	60	
gac acg gta gat ggc gtt caa gaa gca ttc aag cat ggt ccc cgg tgt			240
Asp Thr Val Asp Gly Val Gln Glu Ala Phe Lys His Gly Pro Arg Cys			
65	70	75	80
gtt ccc acc agc caa tat ccc act ccc gca ggc acg tcc gag gat tgt			288
Val Pro Thr Ser Gln Tyr Pro Thr Pro Ala Gly Thr Ser Glu Asp Cys			
85	90	95	
ctc ttc ctc gat gta tac gct ccc agc tcg gtg gaa gct act acg agg			336
Leu Phe Leu Asp Val Tyr Ala Pro Ser Ser Val Glu Ala Thr Thr Arg			
100	105	110	
ctg ccc gtt ttc gtt tgg att caa gga ggc ggc ttc aat gcc aac tcc			384
Leu Pro Val Phe Val Trp Ile Gln Gly Gly Gly Phe Asn Ala Asn Ser			
115	120	125	
agc ccc aac tac aat gga aca gga ttg atc gaa gcg gcc aat atg tcc			432
Ser Pro Asn Tyr Asn Gly Thr Gly Leu Ile Glu Ala Ala Asn Met Ser			
130	135	140	
atg gtg gtg gtc acc ttc aac tac agg gtc ggt ccg tac ggg ttc ctc			480
Met Val Val Val Thr Phe Asn Tyr Arg Val Gly Pro Tyr Gly Phe Leu			
145	150	155	160
tct gga tcc gag gtg ctg gag gga gga agc gtg aac aat ggc ctg aag			528
Ser Gly Ser Glu Val Leu Glu Gly Gly Ser Val Asn Asn Gly Leu Lys			
165	170	175	
gac caa atc aag gtc ctg aag tgg gtg caa gag cat atc agc aag ttt			576
Asp Gln Ile Lys Val Leu Lys Trp Val Gln Glu His Ile Ser Lys Phe			
180	185	190	
gga ggc gat ccc agt cac gtt gtt atc ggc ggc gac agc gca ggc gca			624
Gly Gly Asp Pro Ser His Val Val Ile Gly Gly Asp Ser Ala Gly Ala			
195	200	205	
gcg tct atc act ctc cat ctt tca gcc cac ggt ggc aga gac gac gaa			672
Ala Ser Ile Thr Leu His Leu Ser Ala His Gly Gly Arg Asp Asp Glu			
210	215	220	
cta ttc cac gct gcc gcc gca gag tcc caa agc ttt gct cct atg ttg			720
Leu Phe His Ala Ala Ala Ala Glu Ser Gln Ser Phe Ala Pro Met Leu			
225	230	235	240
acc gtc aat caa agc caa ttc gcc tat aac aac ctg gtc atc cgc gcc			768
Thr Val Asn Gln Ser Gln Phe Ala Tyr Asn Asn Leu Val Ile Arg Ala			
245	250	255	
ggc tgc gca agc gat tca gac acc ctc gcc tgc tta cgc cga cta aac			816
Gly Cys Ala Ser Asp Ser Asp Thr Leu Ala Cys Leu Arg Arg Leu Asn			
260	265	270	
acc aca gaa ctg cag cgc atc aac atc aac aca ccc tta ccc acc gcc			864

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Thr	Thr	Glu	Leu	Gln	Arg	Ile	Asn	Ile	Asn	Thr	Pro	Leu	Pro	Thr	Ala		
		275					280					285					
caa	caa	gca	cct	ctc	tac	ctg	tac	ggc	ccc	gtc	gtc	gac	ggc	tcc	ctc		912
Gln	Gln	Ala	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Val	Val	Asp	Gly	Ser	Leu		
		290					295					300					
atc	cca	gac	tac	aca	tac	cgg	ctt	ttc	cag	caa	ggc	aaa	ttc	atc	aaa		960
Ile	Pro	Asp	Tyr	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Leu	Phe	Gln	Gln	Gly	Lys	Phe	Ile	Lys		
		305				310					315				320		
gtc	ccc	gta	atc	ttc	ggc	gac	gac	acc	aac	gaa	gga	aca	atc	ttc	gtc		1008
Val	Pro	Val	Ile	Phe	Gly	Asp	Asp	Thr	Asn	Glu	Gly	Thr	Ile	Phe	Val		
				325						330				335			
ccc	aaa	acg	acc	tcc	acc	gtc	ggc	gaa	gcc	gac	acc	ttc	atc	caa	gac		1056
Pro	Lys	Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	Val	Gly	Glu	Ala	Asp	Thr	Phe	Ile	Gln	Asp		
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caa	ttc	ccc	aac	atc	aac	ttc	acc	cac	cta	acc	aag	ctg	aac	gac	tgg		1104
Gln	Phe	Pro	Asn	Ile	Asn	Phe	Thr	His	Leu	Thr	Lys	Leu	Asn	Asp	Trp		
			355				360						365				
tat	ctc	aaa	gaa	aac	caa	act	cgc	gag	ttc	ccc	aat	tcc	tcc	ccc	tac		1152
Tyr	Leu	Lys	Glu	Asn	Gln	Thr	Arg	Glu	Phe	Pro	Asn	Ser	Ser	Pro	Tyr		
			370				375					380					
tgg	cgt	ccc	gct	agc	acc	gcg	tac	ggc	gaa	atc	aga	tat	atc	tgt	ccg		1200
Trp	Arg	Pro	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Ile	Cys	Pro		
			385			390				395				400			
ggg	atc	tac	atg	tcc	tct	gtg	ttt	gct	agt	gcc	ggc	gtc	aac	agc	tgg		1248
Gly	Ile	Tyr	Met	Ser	Ser	Val	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gly	Val	Asn	Ser	Trp		
				405					410					415			
aac	tat	cat	tat	gct	gtg	cag	gac	ccc	gcc	gcg	gaa	gcc	tca	ggc	aga		1296
Asn	Tyr	His	Tyr	Ala	Val	Gln	Asp	Pro	Ala	Ala	Glu	Ala	Ser	Gly	Arg		
				420				425						430			
ggc	gtc	agt	cat	act	gtg	gaa	gaa	aat	gcc	att	tgg	ggc	ccg	cag	tat		1344
Gly	Val	Ser	His	Thr	Val	Glu	Glu	Asn	Ala	Ile	Trp	Gly	Pro	Gln	Tyr		
				435				440						445			
gtg	agt	ggc	aca	ccg	ccg	gcg	tcg	tat	ctc	act	gag	aat	gcg	cca	att		1392
Val	Ser	Gly	Thr	Pro	Pro	Ala	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Glu	Asn	Ala	Pro	Ile		
				450				455						460			
gtg	ccg	gtg	atg	cag	ggc	tac	tgg	acg	agt	ttc	att	aga	gtg	ttt	gat		1440
Val	Pro	Val	Met	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Ser	Phe	Ile	Arg	Val	Phe	Asp		
				465			470				475				480		
ccg	aat	ccg	ctg	agg	tat	ccg	ggg	agt	ccg	gag	tgg	aag	acg	tgg	agt		1488
Pro	Asn	Pro	Leu	Arg	Tyr	Pro	Gly	Ser	Pro	Glu	Trp	Lys	Thr	Trp	Ser		
				485				490						495			
gat	gga	cat	ggg	gag	gat	tat	cgg	cgg	ata	ttt	gtc	cgc	acg	aat	gag		1536
Asp	Gly	His	Gly	Glu	Asp	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Ile	Phe	Val	Arg	Thr	Asn	Glu		
				500				505						510			

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acg agg atg gag acg gtg tcg gag gcg cag agg gaa agg tgc gaa tat 1584
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 Trp Ser Ser Val Gly Pro Asp Leu Ser Gln
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<210> 30

<211> 538

<212> PRT

<213> Aspergillus niger

<400> 30

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 20 25 30
 Gly Lys Ser Leu Pro Asn Gly Ile Ser Gln Trp Leu Gly Ile Arg Tyr
 35 40 45
 Ala Ala Ala Pro Thr Gly Ser Leu Arg Phe Ser Ala Pro Gln Asp Pro
 50 55 60
 Asp Thr Val Asp Gly Val Gln Glu Ala Phe Lys His Gly Pro Arg Cys
 65 70 75 80
 Val Pro Thr Ser Gln Tyr Pro Thr Pro Ala Gly Thr Ser Glu Asp Cys
 85 90 95
 Leu Phe Leu Asp Val Tyr Ala Pro Ser Ser Val Glu Ala Thr Thr Arg
 100 105 110
 Leu Pro Val Phe Val Trp Ile Gln Gly Gly Gly Phe Asn Ala Asn Ser
 115 120 125
 Ser Pro Asn Tyr Asn Gly Thr Gly Leu Ile Glu Ala Ala Asn Met Ser
 130 135 140
 Met Val Val Val Thr Phe Asn Tyr Arg Val Gly Pro Tyr Gly Phe Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Gly Ser Glu Val Leu Glu Gly Gly Ser Val Asn Asn Gly Leu Lys
 165 170 175
 Asp Gln Ile Lys Val Leu Lys Trp Val Gln Glu His Ile Ser Lys Phe
 180 185 190
 Gly Gly Asp Pro Ser His Val Val Ile Gly Gly Asp Ser Ala Gly Ala
 195 200 205
 Ala Ser Ile Thr Leu His Leu Ser Ala His Gly Gly Arg Asp Asp Glu
 210 215 220
 Leu Phe His Ala Ala Ala Ala Glu Ser Gln Ser Phe Ala Pro Met Leu
 225 230 235 240

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Gly Cys Ala Ser Asp Ser Asp Thr Leu Ala Cys Leu Arg Arg Leu Asn
      260              265              270
Thr Thr Glu Leu Gln Arg Ile Asn Ile Asn Thr Pro Leu Pro Thr Ala
      275              280              285
Gln Gln Ala Pro Leu Tyr Leu Tyr Gly Pro Val Val Asp Gly Ser Leu
      290              295              300
Ile Pro Asp Tyr Thr Tyr Arg Leu Phe Gln Gln Gly Lys Phe Ile Lys
305              310              315              320
Val Pro Val Ile Phe Gly Asp Asp Thr Asn Glu Gly Thr Ile Phe Val
      325              330              335
Pro Lys Thr Thr Ser Thr Val Gly Glu Ala Asp Thr Phe Ile Gln Asp
      340              345              350
Gln Phe Pro Asn Ile Asn Phe Thr His Leu Thr Lys Leu Asn Asp Trp
      355              360              365
Tyr Leu Lys Glu Asn Gln Thr Arg Glu Phe Pro Asn Ser Ser Pro Tyr
      370              375              380
Trp Arg Pro Ala Ser Thr Ala Tyr Gly Glu Ile Arg Tyr Ile Cys Pro
385              390              395              400
Gly Ile Tyr Met Ser Ser Val Phe Ala Ser Ala Gly Val Asn Ser Trp
      405              410              415
Asn Tyr His Tyr Ala Val Gln Asp Pro Ala Ala Glu Ala Ser Gly Arg
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465              470              475              480
Pro Asn Pro Leu Arg Tyr Pro Gly Ser Pro Glu Trp Lys Thr Trp Ser
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Asp Gly His Gly Glu Asp Tyr Arg Arg Ile Phe Val Arg Thr Asn Glu
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<211> 4575

<212> DNA

<213> Aspergillus niger

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<212> DNA

<213> *Aspergillus niger*

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Ser Glu Asp Cys Leu Tyr Leu Asn Val Val Arg Pro Ala Glu Tyr Asp	
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Asn Ile Leu Asn Thr Thr Ala Asn Asp Thr Thr Pro Tyr Asn Trp Arg			
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Gln Pro Tyr Gly Ala Ala Phe Arg Gln Thr Ala Ala Tyr Tyr Gly Asp			
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His Asn Leu Thr Ala Tyr Cys Tyr Arg Phe Asn Thr Lys Thr Asp Asp			
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 Ala Pro Glu Ser Tyr Thr Glu Leu Ser Tyr Leu Met Ser Gly Ser Trp
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<212> PRT

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<400> 33

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ttaggggatt gttgtctgtt tctcttgat gatttagttt ccgttattta cttagctggg 2280
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<210> 35

<211> 789

<212> DNA

<213> *Aspergillus niger*

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(789)

<400> 35

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gac att tcc acc cca ctg gaa acc gac gcc gaa aac ctc tac gca cgt 96
Ala Leu Ser Thr Pro Leu Ala Thr Asp Ala Glu Asn Leu Tyr Ala Arg
20 25 30
caa ttc ggc acg ggc tct aca gcc aac gaa ctc gag cag gga agc tgc 144
Gln Phe Gly Thr Gly Ser Thr Ala Asn Glu Leu Glu Gln Gly Ser Cys
35 40 45
aag gat gtg act ctc atc ttt gcg agg ggg tca act gag ctt ggg aat 192
Lys Asp Val Thr Leu Ile Phe Ala Arg Gly Ser Thr Glu Leu Gly Asn
50 55 60
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65 70 75 80

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85 90 95	
gcc gga ctc gtg cag aat gcc ctg ccc cag aac acc gat ccg ggg agt	336
Ala Gly Leu Val Gln Asn Ala Leu Pro Gln Asn Thr Asp Pro Gly Ser	
100 105 110	
atc tcc gcc gcg aag cag atg ttc gag gag gcg aat tcg aag tgt ccc	384
Ile Ser Ala Ala Lys Gln Met Phe Glu Glu Ala Asn Ser Lys Cys Pro	
115 120 125	
aat act aag att gtt gcg ggt ggt tat agt caa gga agc gct gtg att	432
Asn Thr Lys Ile Val Ala Gly Gly Tyr Ser Gln Gly Ser Ala Val Ile	
130 135 140	
gac aac gcc gtg caa gaa ctc agc acc acc gtg aaa gac caa gtg aag	480
Asp Asn Ala Val Gln Glu Leu Ser Thr Thr Val Lys Asp Gln Val Lys	
145 150 155 160	
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Gly Val Val Leu Phe Gly Phe Thr Arg Asn Val Gln Asp His Gly Gln	
165 170 175	
atc cct aat tac cct aag gat gac gtg aag gtt tat tgt gcc gtg ggc	576
Ile Pro Asn Tyr Pro Lys Asp Asp Val Lys Val Tyr Cys Ala Val Gly	
180 185 190	
gat ctg gtc tgt gat gat acg ttg gtt gtt acg gcg atg cat ctg acg	624
Asp Leu Val Cys Asp Asp Thr Leu Val Val Thr Ala Met His Leu Thr	
195 200 205	
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Tyr Gly Met Asp Ala Gly Asp Ala Ala Ser Phe Leu Ala Glu Lys Val	
210 215 220	
cag tct tcc agt agt tcg act act agc tcc agc tcg gat gcc gcg agt	720
Gln Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Asp Ala Ala Ser	
225 230 235 240	
agt tca tct gct gcg ggg acg tcg tcg tcg ggg ttg tcg gga ctg tct	768
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<211> 262

<212> PRT

<213> Aspergillus niger

<400> 36

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 20 25 30
 Gln Phe Gly Thr Gly Ser Thr Ala Asn Glu Leu Glu Gln Gly Ser Cys
 35 40 45
 Lys Asp Val Thr Leu Ile Phe Ala Arg Gly Ser Thr Glu Leu Gly Asn
 50 55 60
 Met Gly Thr Val Ile Gly Pro Pro Leu Cys Asp Asn Leu Lys Ser Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Gly Ser Asp Lys Val Ala Cys Gln Gly Val Gly Gly Gln Tyr Ser
 85 90 95
 Ala Gly Leu Val Gln Asn Ala Leu Pro Gln Asn Thr Asp Pro Gly Ser
 100 105 110
 Ile Ser Ala Ala Lys Gln Met Phe Glu Glu Ala Asn Ser Lys Cys Pro
 115 120 125
 Asn Thr Lys Ile Val Ala Gly Gly Tyr Ser Gln Gly Ser Ala Val Ile
 130 135 140
 Asp Asn Ala Val Gln Glu Leu Ser Thr Thr Val Lys Asp Gln Val Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Val Val Leu Phe Gly Phe Thr Arg Asn Val Gln Asp His Gly Gln
 165 170 175
 Ile Pro Asn Tyr Pro Lys Asp Asp Val Lys Val Tyr Cys Ala Val Gly
 180 185 190
 Asp Leu Val Cys Asp Asp Thr Leu Val Val Thr Ala Met His Leu Thr
 195 200 205
 Tyr Gly Met Asp Ala Gly Asp Ala Ala Ser Phe Leu Ala Glu Lys Val
 210 215 220
 Gln Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Asp Ala Ala Ser
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<211> 2981

<212> DNA

<213> Aspergillus niger

<400> 37

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!

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21078W0.ST25.txt

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ccgtgggcaa	tgacgcgcca	accaaaagtgg	cccgttcac	ggccagtcct	acggccaagg	300
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acgaaagctg	gagtggcgag	cgcgacgcga	aggaatattc	caatatctgt	gtaggatacg	480
gtgtgagtgc	gcaaatcttc	ttcgagagcc	aggccctact	agctgcattc	tggcactatg	540
aataataatct	aatgggtaga	tctgttagac	cgactcgatt	tggtagccac	agtccgaagc	600
ttgtctaacc	ttgaatgtca	tccgcgattc	ttctgcaaat	gagaactcga	agctccccgt	660
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caagaatcaa	gaaccaggg	ggtcaagaga	atctggaagc	gataaagggg	tcttcttttt	2640
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ccgccctgag	tgggtgtagtc	tatatccgga	ccatcgggga	catgattatc	atacgatcca	2760

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<210> 38
 <211> 1686
 <212> DNA
 <213> Aspergillus niger

<220>
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gca gcg cca acc aaa gtg gcc cgt tcc acg gcc agt cct acg gcc aag	96
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gtt cgc aac ggt aca tat gtc gga gtg aca aat gcg cat tac cag caa	144
Val Arg Asn Gly Thr Tyr Val Gly Val Thr Asn Ala His Tyr Gln Gln	
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gat ttc ttt ttg gga atg ccg tat gcc cag cag cct tta ggt gac ttg	192
Asp Phe Phe Leu Gly Met Pro Tyr Ala Gln Gln Pro Leu Gly Asp Leu	
50 55 60	
cgc ttc acg gtg cct cag tcc ctg aac gaa agc tgg agt ggc gag cgc	240
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65 70 75 80	
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Asp Ala Lys Glu Tyr Ser Asn Ile Cys Val Gly Tyr Gly Thr Asp Ser	
85 90 95	
att tgg tac cca cag tcc gaa gct tgt cta acc ttg aat gtc atc cgc	336
Ile Trp Tyr Pro Gln Ser Glu Ala Cys Leu Thr Leu Asn Val Ile Arg	
100 105 110	
gat tct tct gca aat gag aac tgc aag ctc ccc gtg ggc gtc tgg ata	384
Asp Ser Ser Ala Asn Glu Asn Ser Lys Leu Pro Val Gly Val Trp Ile	
115 120 125	
cat gga ggt ggc ttc ttt gag gga tct agt gct gac cag cgc tac aac	432
His Gly Gly Gly Phe Phe Glu Gly Ser Ser Ala Asp Gln Arg Tyr Asn	
130 135 140	
atg tcc gcg att gtt gcc aac tcc tat aag atc gga aag ccg ttc att	480

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Ala Val Ser Leu Asn Tyr Arg Leu Ser Ala Trp Gly Phe Leu Ser Ser		
165	170	175
agt caa gtc tgg ggc act ggc aat acc aat cta ggt atc agg gat caa		576
Ser Gln Val Trp Gly Thr Gly Asn Thr Asn Leu Gly Ile Arg Asp Gln		
180	185	190
agg tta gca ctc cat tgg atc aag gag aat atc gcg gca ttc gga gga		624
Arg Leu Ala Leu His Trp Ile Lys Glu Asn Ile Ala Ala Phe Gly Gly		
195	200	205
gac cca gat aag atc act atc tgg ggc gaa tct gcc gga gcg atg tcc		672
Asp Pro Asp Lys Ile Thr Ile Trp Gly Glu Ser Ala Gly Ala Met Ser		
210	215	220
gtg ggt tat cac ctt gca gca tac ggc ggt agg gac gat gga ctc ttc		720
Val Gly Tyr His Leu Ala Ala Tyr Gly Gly Arg Asp Asp Gly Leu Phe		
225	230	235
cgt gga gga att atg gag tca gga ggc act att gca gct agt cca gcc		768
Arg Gly Gly Ile Met Glu Ser Gly Gly Thr Ile Ala Ala Ser Pro Ala		
245	250	255
aac tat acc ggg tac caa gcg cac tat gat gag ctc gcg ggt caa gtc		816
Asn Tyr Thr Gly Tyr Gln Ala His Tyr Asp Glu Leu Ala Gly Gln Val		
260	265	270
ggt tgc tcc gac gta gta gat tgc ttg cag tgc ctg cgc gaa gtt ccg		864
Gly Cys Ser Asp Val Val Asp Ser Leu Gln Cys Leu Arg Glu Val Pro		
275	280	285
ttc gag aaa ttg aac gct gct ctc aac acc acc agt ggt aac tgc gat		912
Phe Glu Lys Leu Asn Ala Ala Leu Asn Thr Thr Ser Gly Asn Ser Asp		
290	295	300
ttc aat ttc ggg ccc gtc att gat gga gat ata atc agg gac tgg ggc		960
Phe Asn Phe Gly Pro Val Ile Asp Gly Asp Ile Ile Arg Asp Trp Gly		
305	310	315
agc ctc cag cta gac aag cat gaa ttc gtc aaa gtc cct att ctt gca		1008
Ser Leu Gln Leu Asp Lys His Glu Phe Val Lys Val Pro Ile Leu Ala		
325	330	335
ggt acc aat acc gac gaa ggc aca gcc ttt ggg ccc aca ggt atc aac		1056
Gly Thr Asn Thr Asp Glu Gly Thr Ala Phe Gly Pro Thr Gly Ile Asn		
340	345	350
acg aca gag gag ttc tat gca tat ctc aca gat ggc gaa tct gga ttc		1104
Thr Thr Glu Glu Phe Tyr Ala Tyr Leu Thr Asp Gly Glu Ser Gly Phe		
355	360	365
cag cta ccc ccc acg atc gcc cag gaa atc ctg cag ctc tac cct gat		1152
Gln Leu Pro Pro Thr Ile Ala Gln Glu Ile Leu Gln Leu Tyr Pro Asp		
370	375	380

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tcc aaa ggc tac caa tgg cgg cgc acc tgt gca tac gca ggg gac tat      1248
Ser Lys Gly Tyr Gln Trp Arg Arg Thr Cys Ala Tyr Ala Gly Asp Tyr
              405              410              415
gta atg cat gcc aac cgt cgc cga caa tgt gag gcg tgg aca gag acc      1296
Val Met His Ala Asn Arg Arg Arg Gln Cys Glu Ala Trp Thr Glu Thr
              420              425              430
tcg acg acg gcg tac tgt tat cga ttc aat atg cgt gcg gcc gat gtc      1344
Ser Thr Thr Ala Tyr Cys Tyr Arg Phe Asn Met Arg Ala Ala Asp Val
              435              440              445
ccc atc ctg tct ggc gcc acc cat ttt gaa gaa gtt gct ttt gta ttc      1392
Pro Ile Leu Ser Gly Ala Thr His Phe Glu Glu Val Ala Phe Val Phe
              450              455              460
aac aac att gca gga ctc ggg tac cat tac gga aag ccg ttc gca ggg      1440
Asn Asn Ile Ala Gly Leu Gly Tyr His Tyr Gly Lys Pro Phe Ala Gly
465              470              475              480
atg ccc gag tcc tac gta cag cta agc aac ttg atg acc agc atg tgg      1488
Met Pro Glu Ser Tyr Val Gln Leu Ser Asn Leu Met Thr Ser Met Trp
              485              490              495
gca tcc ttc atc cac gat tta gac cct aat tcg ggc atc aag gac tca      1536
Ala Ser Phe Ile His Asp Leu Asp Pro Asn Ser Gly Ile Lys Asp Ser
              500              505              510
gct gta cag tgg caa ccg tac ggg aag gat cag ccg gtt gat cta gtg      1584
Ala Val Gln Trp Gln Pro Tyr Gly Lys Asp Gln Pro Val Asp Leu Val
              515              520              525
ttt gat gcg aat gtc acg agc tac agc tac atg gag cca gac acg tgg      1632
Phe Asp Ala Asn Val Thr Ser Tyr Ser Tyr Met Glu Pro Asp Thr Trp
              530              535              540
cgg aag gag ggg atc gac tat atc aat tcc gtg gcc aac gcg tac tgg      1680
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Arg
1686

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<210> 39

<211> 561

<212> PRT

<213> Aspergillus niger

<400> 39

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21078WO.ST25.txt

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35 40 45
Asp Phe Phe Leu Gly Met Pro Tyr Ala Gln Gln Pro Leu Gly Asp Leu
50 55 60
Arg Phe Thr Val Pro Gln Ser Leu Asn Glu Ser Trp Ser Gly Glu Arg
65 70 75 80
Asp Ala Lys Glu Tyr Ser Asn Ile Cys Val Gly Tyr Gly Thr Asp Ser
85 90 95
Ile Trp Tyr Pro Gln Ser Glu Ala Cys Leu Thr Leu Asn Val Ile Arg
100 105 110
Asp Ser Ser Ala Asn Glu Asn Ser Lys Leu Pro Val Gly Val Trp Ile
115 120 125
His Gly Gly Gly Phe Phe Glu Gly Ser Ser Ala Asp Gln Arg Tyr Asn
130 135 140
Met Ser Ala Ile Val Ala Asn Ser Tyr Lys Ile Gly Lys Pro Phe Ile
145 150 155 160
Ala Val Ser Leu Asn Tyr Arg Leu Ser Ala Trp Gly Phe Leu Ser Ser
165 170 175
Ser Gln Val Trp Gly Thr Gly Asn Thr Asn Leu Gly Ile Arg Asp Gln
180 185 190
Arg Leu Ala Leu His Trp Ile Lys Glu Asn Ile Ala Ala Phe Gly Gly
195 200 205
Asp Pro Asp Lys Ile Thr Ile Trp Gly Glu Ser Ala Gly Ala Met Ser
210 215 220
Val Gly Tyr His Leu Ala Ala Tyr Gly Gly Arg Asp Asp Gly Leu Phe
225 230 235 240
Arg Gly Gly Ile Met Glu Ser Gly Gly Thr Ile Ala Ala Ser Pro Ala
245 250 255
Asn Tyr Thr Gly Tyr Gln Ala His Tyr Asp Glu Leu Ala Gly Gln Val
260 265 270
Gly Cys Ser Asp Val Val Asp Ser Leu Gln Cys Leu Arg Glu Val Pro
275 280 285
Phe Glu Lys Leu Asn Ala Ala Leu Asn Thr Thr Ser Gly Asn Ser Asp
290 295 300
Phe Asn Phe Gly Pro Val Ile Asp Gly Asp Ile Ile Arg Asp Trp Gly
305 310 315 320
Ser Leu Gln Leu Asp Lys His Glu Phe Val Lys Val Pro Ile Leu Ala
325 330 335
Gly Thr Asn Thr Asp Glu Gly Thr Ala Phe Gly Pro Thr Gly Ile Asn
340 345 350
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21078WO.ST25.txt

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      370      375      380
Asp Pro Ala Leu Gly Ile Pro Glu Phe Leu Gly Asp Thr Arg Val Pro
385      390      395      400
Ser Lys Gly Tyr Gln Trp Arg Arg Thr Cys Ala Tyr Ala Gly Asp Tyr
      405      410      415
Val Met His Ala Asn Arg Arg Arg Gln Cys Glu Ala Trp Thr Glu Thr
      420      425      430
Ser Thr Thr Ala Tyr Cys Tyr Arg Phe Asn Met Arg Ala Ala Asp Val
      435      440      445
Pro Ile Leu Ser Gly Ala Thr His Phe Glu Glu Val Ala Phe Val Phe
      450      455      460
Asn Asn Ile Ala Gly Leu Gly Tyr His Tyr Gly Lys Pro Phe Ala Gly
465      470      475      480
Met Pro Glu Ser Tyr Val Gln Leu Ser Asn Leu Met Thr Ser Met Trp
      485      490      495
Ala Ser Phe Ile His Asp Leu Asp Pro Asn Ser Gly Ile Lys Asp Ser
      500      505      510
Ala Val Gln Trp Gln Pro Tyr Gly Lys Asp Gln Pro Val Asp Leu Val
      515      520      525
Phe Asp Ala Asn Val Thr Ser Tyr Ser Tyr Met Glu Pro Asp Thr Trp
      530      535      540
Arg Lys Glu Gly Ile Asp Tyr Ile Asn Ser Val Ala Asn Ala Tyr Trp
545      550      555      560
Arg

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